



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

M A R C H, 1742.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 72.

In our Magazines for May, June, and July, last, we gave our Readers the Substance of a Debate in the Political Club, upon the Question, Whether an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to remove the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, Knt. of the most noble Order of the Garter, first Commissioner for executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, from his Majesty's Presence and Councils for ever. In the Preface to that Debate it was intimated, that the Debate upon this Question took up two Days; and as we then gave only the Debate of the first Day, we shall now give the Substance of that of the second, when the Club, according to Custom, assum'd a different Character, and L. Junius Brutus opened the Debate with a Speech to the Effect as followeth, viz.

Mr. President,
S I R,



AMONG the many Advantages arising from our happy Form of Government, there is one which is reciprocal to King and People, which is, a legal and regular

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Method by which the People may lay their Grievances, Complaints, and Opinions, before their Sovereign, not only with regard to the Measures he pursues, but also with regard to the Persons he employs. In absolute Monarchies, the People may suffer, they may complain, but though their Sufferings be publick, their Complaints must be private: They must not so much as murmur against their King's Measures or Ministers; if they do, it is certain Perdition to the Few that are guilty of so much Indiscretion. This is a most terrible Misfortune to the People in all absolute Monarchies, and occasions those severe Punishments and cruel Tortures, which are so frequent in all such; but it is a Misfortune to the absolute Monarch, as well as to the People under his despotick Sway; for as he has no Way of coming at the Knowledge of the Unpopularity of his Measures or Ministers, he often goes on pursuing the same Measures, or employing the same Ministers, till the Discontents of his People become universal

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universal and furious; and then, by a general Insurrection, he and his Ministers are involved in one common Ruin. However upright his Intentions may have been, however much he may have been imposed on by his Ministers, an impetuous, domineering Mob can seldom make any Difference: The despotick Monarch himself, and sometimes his whole Family, are borne down by the Impetuosity of the Torrent, and become a Sacrifice to the Resentment of an injured Populace.

In this Kingdom, Sir, it can never be so, as long as the King allows Parliaments to sit regularly and freely, and the Members of this House perform faithfully the Duty they owe to their King, their Constituents, and their Country. As Members of this House, Sir, we are obliged to represent to his Majesty, not only the Grievances, but the Sentiments of the People, with regard to the Measures he pursues, and the Persons he advises with or employs in the executive Part of our Government; and therefore, whilst we sit here and do our Duty, no general Discontent can arise, without his Majesty's being informed of its Causes, and of the Methods for allaying it: If we neglect to do so, or from selfish Motives abstain or delay giving his Majesty a proper Information and Advice upon any such Occasion, we neglect or betray not only our Duty to our Country and Constituents, but also our Duty to our Sovereign.

This, Sir, is my Opinion; this must be the Opinion of every Man, who has a true Notion of our Constitution, and therefore I can no longer delay making you the Motion, with which I shall conclude what I have to say upon this Occasion. I believe, there is not a Gentleman of this House, who is not sensible, that both the foreign and domestick Measures of our Govern-

ment, for several Years past, have been dissatisfactory to a great Majority of the Nation, I may say to almost every Man in the Nation, who has not been concerned in advising or carrying them on. I believe, there is not a Gentleman in this House, if he will freely declare his Sentiments, who is not sensible, that one single Person in the Administration has not only been thought to be, but has actually been the chief, if not the sole Adviser and Promoter of all those Measures. This is known without Doors, as well as it is within, and therefore the Discontents, the Reproaches, and even the Curses of the People, are all directed against that single Person. They complain of our present Measures, they have suffer'd by past Measures; they expect no Redress; they expect no Alteration or Amendment, whilst he has a Share in advising or directing our future. These, Sir, are the Sentiments of the People with regard to that Minister: These Sentiments we are in Honour and Duty bound to represent to his Majesty; and the proper Method for doing this, as established by our Constitution, is to address his Majesty to remove him from his Councils.

Sir, if the general Discontent, which hath arisen against this Minister, were but of yesterday, or without any just and solid Foundation, I should expect it would soon blow over, and therefore should not think it worthy of the Notice of Parliament; but it has lasted for so many Years, was at first so well founded, and has every Year since been gathering, from his Conduct, so much additional Strength, that I have for several Sessions expected such a Motion, as I am now to make, from some other Gentleman, more capable than I am to enforce what he proposes; but as no Gentleman has hitherto attempted it, and as this is the last Session of this Parlia-

Parliament, I was unwilling it should expire without answering the People's Expectations, which, in this Respect, are so just, so well founded, and so agreeable to our Constitution; therefore, I hope I shall be excused for attempting what I think my Duty, as a Member of this House, and as a Friend to our present happy Establishment.

After what I have said, Sir, I believe no Gentleman can mistake the Person I mean: I am convinced every one supposes I mean the Hon. Gentleman, who sits upon the Floor, over-against me; and the whole House may see, he takes it to himself. Against him there is, I believe, as general a popular Discontent, as ever was against any Minister in this Kingdom; and this Discontent has lasted so long, that I must say, his having withstood it for so many Years, is no great Sign of the Freedom of our Government; for a free People neither will nor can be governed by a Minister they hate or despise. As I am only to propose an Address to remove him from his Majesty's Councils, I have no Occasion to accuse him of any Crime: The People's being generally dissatisfied with him, and suspicious of his Conduct, is a sufficient Foundation for such an Address, and a sufficient Cause for his Majesty's removing him from his Councils; because, no Sovereign of these Kingdoms ought to employ a Minister, who is become disagreeable to the Generality of the People; and when any Minister happens to become so, it is our Duty to inform his Majesty of it, that he may give Satisfaction to his People, by the Removal of such a Minister.

However, Sir, tho' I shall not at present charge this Minister with any particular Crime, I must beg Leave to examine a little into his Conduct, in order to shew, that the Discontents of the People are not

without Foundation; and if it be true, what was and is still generally supposed, it must be allowed, that the Methods by which he first advanced himself to the high Offices he has ever since enjoy'd, were such as could not but be offensive to every honest Man in the Nation. The making and unmaking the famous *Bank Contract*; the screening from condign Punishment those who, by their wicked and avaritious Execution of the Trust reposed in them by the *South-Sea Scheme*, which had ruin'd many Thousands: The lumping of publick Justice, and subjecting the less Guilty to a Punishment too severe, in order that the most heinous Offenders might escape the Punishment they deserved; and the giving up to the *South-Sea Company* the Sum of *seven Millions Sterling*, which they had obliged themselves to pay to the Publick, a great Part of which Sum was given to old Stock-holders, and consequently, to those who had never suffered by the Scheme; were the Steps by which he was supposed to have risen to Power, and such Steps could not but raise a general Distaste at his Advancement, and a Dread of his Administration.

Thus, Sir, he entered into the Administration with the general Disapprobation of the People; and, I am sure, his Measures since have been far from restoring him to their Love or Esteem. As he began, so he has gone on, oppressing the Innocent, imposing upon the Credulous, screening the Guilty, wasting the publick Treasure, and endangering the Liberties of the People. All this I could evince from every Step of his Administration, from the Beginning to this very Day, but I shall confine myself to some general Observations, and some of the most remarkable Instances. In general I shall observe, that by his Advice and Influence a much

greater Army has all along been kept up than was necessary for the Support of our Government, or consistent with our Constitution, and even that Army often augmented without any real Cause: That many Squadrons have been fitted out, to the great Expence of the Nation, and general Disturbance of our Trade, without any just Cause, and, I believe, without so much as a Design to employ them effectually, either against our Enemies, or for the Assistance of our Allies: That every Method proposed of late Years for securing our Constitution against its most dangerous Enemy, Corruption has been by his Means rejected, or rendered ineffectual; whilst on the other hand, many penal Laws have been passed, which have reduced a great Number of his Majesty's Subjects under the arbitrary Power of a Minister and his Creatures: That almost every Article of publick Expence has been increased by the Addition of new and useless Officers; and all Inquiries into the Management of any publick Money, either prevented or defeated: That Votes of Credit at the End of a Session of Parliament, which have always been thought of dangerous Consequence to our Constitution, have by him been made so frequent, that few Sessions have passed without one. That the Expence of the Civil List has been vastly increased since the Beginning of his Administration, tho' it was then much greater than it had ever amounted to in former Times. To these, Sir, which are all of a domestick Nature, I shall add, with regard to our foreign Affairs, that ever since his Advice began to be prevalent in our foreign Affairs, the Trade and particular Interest of this Nation have in all Treaties and Negotiations been neglected, the Confidence of our most natural Allies disregarded, and the Favour of our

most dangerous Enemies courted; and that to this most unaccountable Conduct, the present melancholy Situation of the Affairs of *Europe* is principally to be ascribed.

I know, Sir, it will be objected, A that as every material Step in the late Conduct of our publick Affairs, either at home or abroad, has been authorized or approved of by Parliament, what I have said, must be look'd on as a general Charge against his Majesty's Councils and our Parliaments, rather than as a personal Charge against any one Minister; but this upon a due Consideration becomes the most heavy, and the most evident Charge against the Minister I aim at. According to our Constitution, we can have no sole C and prime Minister: We ought always to have several prime Ministers or Officers of State: Every such Officer has his own proper Department; and no Officer ought to meddle in the Affairs belonging to the Department of another. But it is D publicly known, that this Minister having obtained a sole Influence over all our publick Councils, has not only assumed the sole Direction of all publick Affairs, but has got every Officer of State removed that would not follow his Direction, even E in the Affairs belonging to his own proper Department. By this Means he has monopolized all the Favours of the Crown, and engrossed the sole Disposal of all Places, Pensions, Titles, and Ribbons, as well as of all Preferments, civil, military, or F ecclesiastical.

This, Sir, is of itself a most heinous Offence against our Constitution; but he has greatly aggravated the Heinousness of this Crime; for having thus monopolized all the Favours of the Crown, he has made a blind Submission to his Direction at Elections and in Parliament, the only Ground to hope for any Honours or Preferments, and the only Tenure by

by which any Gentleman could preserve what he had. This is so notoriously known, that it can stand in need of no Proof. Have not many deserving Gentlemen been disappointed in the Preferment they had a just Title to, upon the bare Suspicion of not being blindly devoted to his personal Interest? Have not some Persons of the highest Rank and most illustrious Characters been displaced, for no other Reason than because they disdained to sacrifice their Honour and Conscience to his Direction in Parliament. As no Crime, no Neglect, no Misbehaviour could ever be objected to them, as no other Reason could ever be assigned for depriving the Crown of their Service, this only could be the Reason. Nay, has not this Minister himself not only confessed it, but boasted of it? Has he not said, and in this House too, That he would be a pitiful Fellow of a Minister who did not displace any Officer that opposed his Measures in Parliament.

Can any Gentleman who heard this Declaration desire a Proof of the Minister's Misconduct, or of his Crimes? Was not this openly avowing one of the most heinous Crimes that can be committed by a Minister in this Kingdom? Was it not avowing that he had made use of the Favours of the Crown for obtaining a corrupt Majority in both Houses of Parliament, and keeping that Majority in a slavish Dependence upon himself alone? Do not we all know, that even the King himself it not, by our Constitution, to take Notice of any Man's Behaviour in Parliament, far less to make that Behaviour a Means by which he is to obtain, or a Tenure by which he is to hold the Favour of the Crown? And shall we allow a Minister not only to do, but openly to avow, what he ought to be hanged for, should he advise his Sove-

reign to do? It is by Means of this Crime, Sir, that the Minister I am speaking of has obtained the Authority or Approbation of Parliament in every Step of his Conduct, and therefore that Authority or Approbation is so far from being an Alleviation, that it is a most heavy Aggravation of every wrong Step which he has thus got authorized or approved of by Parliament. For this Reason, in considering any particular Step of his Conduct, its being authorized or approved by Parliament, can have no Weight in his Favour, whatever it may have against him. If the Step was in itself weak or wicked, or if it now appears from its Consequences to have been so, its having been approved of, or authorized by Parliament, must be supposed to have proceeded either from his having misled the Parliament by false Glosses and Asseverations, or from his having overawed a Majority by Means of that Crime which he has since openly avowed.

Having thus obviated an Objection that may be made against any particular Accusation, as well as against the general Accusations I have already mentioned, I shall just hint at some of the particular Branches of Misconduct he has been guilty of in the long Course of his Administration; and among these, the small Progress we have made in the Discharge of our publick Debt most justly deserves the first Place. It is really surprizing, that the national Debt should now be as much, if not more than it was in the Year 1725, when our Minister first took it into his Head to pull down the overgrown Power of the House of Austria. In the Year 1716, the publick Debt was computed to amount to no more than 47,894,95*l*. but by some Articles then omitted, and by many extraordinary Allowances afterwards made, especially those

those relating to Army Debentures, in which this Gentleman had a very remarkable Share, the publick Debt as it then stood was made to amount to 51,000,000*l*. Of this Sum there was, in or before the Year 1725, paid off about 5,000,000*l*. which reduced it to 46,000,000*l*. and as the Sinking Fund was to receive a great Addition in the Year 1727, by the Reduction of Interest, we had a Prospect of having a great Part of our publick Debts paid off in a few Years, especially as the Tranquillity of *Europe*, or at least of this Nation, seemed to be established by the Treaty concluded that Year at *Vienna*, between the *Emperor* and the King of *Spain*. But our Minister was, it seems, sensible of the Power and Influence he acquired by Means of this Load of Debt, and by the many Taxes imposed for the Payment of it. He knew that these Taxes, while they continue, must always make a great Number of Officers and Placemen necessary, and as he had the placing, preferring, and displacing of all these Officers at his arbitrary Will and Pleasure, he knew what Weight this gave to his Influence, both at Elections and in Parliament. For this Reason, he has employed all his Art to prevent our being able to pay off any Part of our old Debt, or if we paid off with one Hand, he has taken care to make us contract as much with the other, so that the national Debt is now much about the same, or rather more than it was in the Year 1725, tho' the Nation has never, in all that Time, been involved in any extraordinary Expence, but what has been unnecessarily brought upon it by his Art or Misconduct.

I say, Sir, his Art or Misconduct, either of which is certainly a most sufficient Cause to remove him from his Majesty's Councils; but I am apt to believe, there was something

of Art or Design, as well as Misconduct in it; for he really seems to have been afraid of having our Debts diminished, for fear of the Consequence, which must have been that of abolishing some of our most burdensom and pernicious Taxes; otherwise it was impossible he could have taken so much Pains as he did, to defeat a Scheme offered a few Years since by a worthy Member of this House, for reducing the Interest payable upon the national Debt, and for putting the Whole upon a certain Footing of being discharged in a Course of Years, without its being in the Power of any such Minister as he to prevent it. To find Fault with the defeating of this Scheme, may likewise be said to be an Accusation brought against this very Parliament, but it is well known by whom, and by whose Influence it was defeated. I am pretty sure, it is the general Opinion without Doors, that it was not by the Influence of Argument; but if the Defeat was owing to that Influence, as I hope it was, I am convinced, that most of those who were swayed by that Influence, are now sensible of their Error, and heartily wish they had considered better of it; for I am afraid, we shall never again meet with so favourable an Opportunity.

But, Sir, the next Step of Misconduct I shall take notice of, is of a different Nature; it is a Step that happened not to meet with the Approbation of Parliament, tho' I do not question its having been supported and enforced by all the Methods usual, of late Years, in such Cases. I make no Doubt but that every one, who possessed or hoped for any Place or Office under the Crown, were threatned with a Disappointment to their Hopes, or the Loss of the Places they possessed, if they voted against it; and my Reason for not doubting of this is, because

cause several Noblemen and Gentlemen were the very next Year turned out of every Place the Crown could take from them, for no other apparent Reason, but because they or their Friends voted against that ministerial Project; and so far as I can recollect, I do not remember, that any one who voted against it, has ever since obtained a Favour from the Crown, unless it be such, as have by their Conduct since shewn, that they heartily repented of their Stubbornness at that Time. I believe, every one that hears me will suppose, I mean the *Excise-Scheme*, which was certainly one of the weakest, or one of the wickedest Projects that was ever set on Foot, or countenanc'd, by any Minister in this Kingdom. If our Minister was sensible of the great Power that Scheme would have placed in the Hands of a Minister, and had really formed a Design to overturn by that Means the Liberties of the People, he ought to be not only removed, but punished for his Wickedness; and if he was not sensible of the Danger that would accrue from that Scheme to our Constitution, if he had really no View, but the precarious Hope of thereby making a little Addition to the publick Revenue, particularly the Civil List, I must say, his Weakness was amazing; for it shewed, that he neither understood the Genius of our Constitution, nor the Genius of our People. If he had understood the Genius of our Constitution, he could not but be sensible of the destructive Effects that Scheme must necessarily have had upon it: If he had understood the Genius of our People, it is impossible to suppose, he would have advised his Majesty to have forfeited the Affections of the whole People, for the sake of making an uncertain, and at best, but a trifling Addition to the publick, or the Civil List Revenue.

Thus, Sir, if he had never been guilty of any other Crime or Oversight, for this Project alone he deserves at least to be removed from his Majesty's Councils; and the Resentment he shewed against those, who voted against this his favourite Scheme, is a Proof of what he now publickly avows, that he has made use of, that he will make use of the Favours of the Crown, for obtaining a corrupt Majority in both Houses of Parliament. What happened upon this Occasion, is an evident Demonstration, that he has by such Means already got, in a great Measure, the Nomination of the sixteen Peers to represent the Peerage of *Scotland* in the other House of Parliament. We may remember, that seven or eight of the sixteen, who then sat in the other House, declar'd openly against this Scheme, and prevailed with most of their Friends in this, to vote against it: What was the Consequence? Every one of them, tho' they had great personal Interest among the Peers of *Scotland*, were, at the next Election, excluded by this Minister's Interest from being rechosen; and every one of them that enjoyed any Post during the Pleasure of the Crown, had the Honour to be dismissed his Majesty's Service; I say, the Honour, because, in such a Case, I think it is the greatest Honour the Crown can bestow.

It would be endless, Sir, to recount every false Step this Minister has made in the Conduct of our domestick Affairs, and therefore I shall mention only one more, which is the seeming Approbation he procured, but two Years ago, from Parliament, of that Convention which he had just before concluded with *Spain*. As the Convention itself relates to our foreign Affairs, I shall not here enter into the Merits of it, I shall here consider only the Method he took to obtain a seeming Appro-

Approbation of it from Parliament, which was by the strongest Asseverations, that the *Spanish* Court was sensible of its having been in the Wrong to this Nation, that its agreeing to pay 200,000 *l.* as he reckoned it, to us in Name of Damages, was an Acknowledgment of its having been in the Wrong; and that his Catholick Majesty and his Ministers were strongly and sincerely inclined to do us Justice, with regard to the future Security of our Trade and Navigation in the *American* Seas; from whence he concluded, that tho' we had not got all we might expect by the Convention, which was but a Preliminary Treaty, yet it was a good Foundation to build on, and might probably, if the House agreed to the Address then moved for, produce a solid and lasting Peace; whereas, if the Address should be disagreed to, the immediate Consequence would be a War with *Spain*.

I may appeal, Sir, almost to every Gentleman that hears me, if this was not the Strength of the Argument in Favour of that Address: I may appeal to many that voted for it, if their depending upon the Truth of these Asseverations was not the only Reason for their agreeing to so much as a seeming Approbation of that infamous Convention; but from the Consequences, and likewise from the Papers, imperfect as they are, laid before us, it now appears, that there was not the least Ground for any of these Asseverations. It appears, that *Spain* insisted upon having our Navigation in the *American* Seas regulated, that is to say, they insisted it should not be free: That *Spain* insisted upon our *South-Sea* Company's paying them a most unjust Demand of 68,000 *l.* which reduced the Sum they were to pay us by the Convention, to 27,000 *l.* and this was not near the Value of the Ships they

had before acknowledged to have been unjustly taken from us, and had actually dispatched Orders to the *West-Indies* for their Restitution, as appears upon the Face of the Convention itself; so that their agreeing to pay this Sum was far from being even a tacit Acknowledgment of their having no Right to stop and search our Ships upon the high Seas, and to seize and confiscate them, if they had any of those Goods on board, which the *Spaniards* are pleased to call contraband: It was only an Acknowledgment, that some of our Ships had been, even upon this Footing, unjustly seized, which the *Spanish* Court had expressly acknowledged, long before the Convention was thought of: These, Sir, were the Terms the *Spaniards* insisted on; and they farther insisted, as now plainly appears, that we should keep no Squadron at *Gibraltar* or *Port-Mahon*, notwithstanding their being now a Part of the *British* Dominions; from whence they would, I suppose, have taken Occasion in a short Time to insist, against us at least, that they had a Dominion over the *Mediterranean*, as well as the *American* Seas, and that our Ships should not sail in the former no more than in the latter, but by their Leave, and according to such Directions, or if you please Regulations, as they should prescribe.

These, I say, Sir, were the Terms of Peace the *Spaniards* insisted on: Unless we should agree to these hard and dishonourable Terms, the *Spanish* Court never shewed the least Inclination to live in Peace with us, as appears from the whole Tenor of our Negotiations previous to the Convention. Can we suppose, that our prime and sole Minister was ignorant of this? Can we suppose, that he believed or imagined, that a safe and honourable Peace could be concluded with *Spain* upon the Footing

Footing of the Convention, or upon any other Footing, whilst they continued to insist upon such Conditions? What then can we think of the Argument he made use of for obtaining from Parliament a Sort of Approbation of his Convention? Must not we conclude, that for this Purpose he asserted what he knew to be false? And shall we suffer a Man to sit, and to bear the chief Sway in the Councils of our Sovereign, who, in order to impose a dishonourable Treaty upon his King and Country, asserted in open Parliament what he knew to be absolutely false?

I shall now beg Leave, Sir, to take notice of some of the most remarkable Errors, if not Crimes, in our Minister's Conduct, with regard to foreign Affairs. Here too his Administration began with a Measure that could not but be disagreeable to the People, because it was dishonourable to the Nation: It began with a Treaty of Peace with Spain, by which we agreed to restore the Ships we had taken from that Nation in an open and just War; and with a Negotiation, I shall not say an Engagement, to restore Gibraltar and Port-Mahon, without stipulating any Thing for the Advantage of this Nation, or obtaining an Explanation of those Treaties, which even then had begun to be misrepresented on the Part of Spain. Soon after this, he entered into that close Friendship and Correspondence with the Court of France, which, to the infinite Disadvantage of this Nation, has continued ever since, and which has now at last brought the Balance of Power into the utmost Danger, if not to inevitable Ruin. But the most remarkable and the most pernicious of all his pernicious Measures was, the Conceit he took into his Head in the Year 1725, that the House of Austria was grown too powerful,

and ought therefore to be pulled down. This Conceit, whether his own, or of French Original, made him infuse into his late Majesty those frightful Notions of the dangerous but impracticable Engagements, which the Emperor and Spain had entered into, by the Treaty concluded between them at Vienna in that Year; and this produc'd the Treaty of Hanover, which loaded this Nation with the Expence of several useless Squadrons, a great Addition of useless regular Troops, and which was the most useless of all, a great Body of Hessian Troops for several Years, and large Subsidies to foreign Princes, whilst our Allies the French, who had certainly more to fear than we had, from that Conjunction between the Courts of Vienna and Madrid, neither put themselves to any Expence, nor pick'd any Quarrels either with Spain or the Emperor; but pursued their Trade in Safety, during the Time that our Trade to Spain was intirely stopt, and our Trade to every other Part of the World interrupted by Spanish Privateers, fitted out and manned by French Subjects.

I need not mention particularly the several Negotiations, Preliminaries, Pacifications, Conventions and Treaties, which this Treaty of Hanover gave Birth to, for every Negotiation we have carried on, and every Treaty we have concluded since that Time, may be said to proceed from that Original; and every one of them may justly be called a true Copy of the Original. They have been a perfect Series of Blunders, and, like a Nest of Pill-Boxes from Germany, seem to be inclosed in one another, with nothing but Emptiness in any of them; for I defy any Man to shew me one Advantage this Nation has reaped from any Treaty we have negotiated for twenty Years past. From the last Treaty, indeed, I mean the

Convention, it may be said, we have reaped some Advantage, because it forc'd us into a War, which is certainly more eligible than the destructive and dishonourable Method of Negotiation, we had for so many Years before been involved in; and this War might have been attended with a real Advantage, if our Minister had thought fit to push it, either with Vigour or common Discretion; but in the Prosecution of the War he has acted, if possible, more weakly or more wickedly, than he did in Time of Peace: In Time of Peace, he made us become the Scoff of the Nations around us, by the Tedioufness and the Perplexity of his Negotiations: In Time of War, he has made us an Object of Scorn to our Enemies, and an Object of Pity to our Friends, by the Vastness of his Preparations and the Pusillanimity of his Actions. Our Trade has been both oppressed and neglected for the Sake of fitting out mighty Squadrons, and our Squadrons have been sent out, either with Orders to do nothing, or without Materials proper for doing any Thing. By this Conduct, Sir, our Enemies have been enriched with our Spoils, and our own People oppressed with Armies, which either should not have been raised, or should have been sent out to vindicate the Honour of their Country. Shall we in this House sit still, and see the Councils of our Sovereign directed by a Minister, who has thus, both in Peace and War, exposed our Country to Scorn and Derision?

I beg Pardon, Sir, for taking up so much of your Time; but the Subject is so copious, that it is difficult to pick out those Facts that are most proper to be mentioned; and every Part of his long Administration is full of such oppressive and dangerous Schemes, or such unaccountable Blunders, that it is not

easy for one who has a true Regard for his King and Country, to pass any of them over in Silence. I have mentioned but a few: What I have mentioned will shew, that the Discontents of the People are far from being groundless; but suppose they were, they would nevertheless be a sufficient Foundation for the Address I am to propose; for no Man who has been so unfortunate, as to incur the publick Hatred, ought to have any Share in his Majesty's Confidence or Councils. If his Majesty were sensible of it, I am sure, he has such a Regard for the Affections of his People, that he would not allow such a Man to approach his Person or Palace; and as it is our Duty to inform his Majesty, how detestable this Minister is to the Majority of his People, we ought to take the proper Way for giving our Sovereign this Information, which is by addressing him to remove such a Minister from his Councils.

But farther, Sir, suppose this Minister had never been guilty of any Crime, Error, or Oversight in his publick Conduct; suppose the People had all along been perfectly pleas'd with his Administration, yet the very Length of it is, in a free Country, sufficient Cause for removing him. It is a most dangerous Thing in a free Government, to allow any Man to continue too long in the Possession of great Power: Most Commonwealths have been overturned by this very Oversight; and in this Country, we know how difficult it has often proved, for our Parliament to draw an old Favourite from behind the Throne, even when he has been guilty of the most heinous Crimes. I wish this may not be our Case at present; for though I shall not say, nor have I at present any Occasion for shewing, that the Favourite I am now complaining of has been guilty of heinous Crimes, yet

yet I will say, that there is a very general Suspicion against him, that this Suspicion is justified by the present Situation of our Affairs both at home and abroad, and that it is ridiculous to expect, that any proper Discovery should be made, as long as he is in Possession of all the Proofs, and has the Distribution of all the Penalties the Crown can inflict, as well as of all the Favours the Crown can bestow. Remove him from the King's Councils and Presence; remove him from those high Offices and Power he is now possessed of, if he has been guilty of any Crimes, the Proofs may then be come at, and the Witnesses against him will not be afraid to appear: Till you do this, it is impossible to determine, whether he is guilty or innocent; and, considering the universal Clamour against him, it is high Time to reduce him to such a Condition, as that he may be brought to a fair, an impartial, and a strict Account. If he were conscious of his being intirely innocent, and had a due Regard to the Security and Glory of his Master and Sovereign, he would have chose to have put himself into this Condition long before this Time: Since he has not thought fit to do so, it is our Duty to endeavour to do it for him; and therefore I shall conclude with moving, *That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to remove the, &c.* (as before-mentioned, p. 105.)

This Motion being seconded, Servilius Priscus stood up and spoke to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

AS we have often been threatened with some such Motion as this, I have for a long Time expected it with Impatience, because

I imagined, they who thus threatened, had made some Discoveries, which the World had never been in the least apprised of. I little expected they would have attempted to blacken the Character of an Hon. Gentleman, who has served his Country for many Years, in many high Offices, and in three several Reigns, and always, in my Opinion, with great Wisdom and Integrity: I say, I little expected to find any Attempt made to blacken such a Gentleman's Character, upon bare Surmises and general Arguments, which have been all fully answered, again and again, both within Doors and without; and I must say, I am very much surprised to find this Attempt made by Gentlemen, who have never been suspected of being Enemies to our present happy Establishment. If the Nation had now again been so unfortunate, as to have a Majority of this House consisting of such as were secret Enemies to the Protestant Succession, I should not have wondered to find this Gentleman's Character attack'd, as it has been once before by such Men: I should not have wondered to have heard a Motion made for removing him from his Majesty's Councils and Presence, for this very Reason, because he has shewn, that he deserves to be there; but I am surprised to hear such a Motion made by those, who have always professed, and I believe, sincerely professed themselves Friends to our happy Constitution, and to that upon which it depends, our present happy Establishment; because such a Motion upon such a slender Foundation I take to be inconsistent with both.

I shall grant, Sir, that this House may address the King to remove any one of his Servants: I shall grant, we have Precedents for such an Address; but I will say, the Precedents are very few, and I believe,

no one upon our Journals for removing a Minister, who was not accused of something that was acknowledged to be a Crime. Is this the Case at present? Has the Hon. Gentleman who made you the Motion, mentioned any one particular Fact that is acknowledg'd to be a Crime? He says, the Gentleman he desires to be removed, is an unpopular Minister: That he has incurred the Hatred of the People in general; and that no Man ought to be continued in his Majesty's Councils or Presence, who has had the Misfortune to do so. This Argument, Sir, has, I think, the Misfortune to labour under two Imperfections. The Premises I must look on, as a Sort of begging the Question; and the Conclusion is not, I think, deducible from the Premises. The Hon. Gentleman, whose Conduct is the Subject of this Debate, may not, perhaps, be the Minion of the Mob, which no Minister ever can, who pursues wisely, steadily, and invariably, the true Interest of his Country; especially, if he continues for a great Number of Years to have a principal Share in the Administration: The Populace in all Countries love to be diverted with Changes, and astonished with extraordinary Events; and therefore they are apt to grow weary of a Minister, who continues long in Place, and does not, with or without Reason, involve his Country in War, which is the only Method by which he can entertain them with wonderful Events. But that this Gentleman has incurred the Hatred of the better Sort of People in general, I believe, will appear to be a Mistake, by the Fate of this very Motion; for as the Members of this House are their Representatives, I shall always judge of their Sentiments by what appears to be the Sentiments of the Majority of this Assembly.

However, suppose, Sir, it were

indubitably true, that this Minister had incurred the Displeasure of the Majority of all Ranks of People, I do not think this a good Reason for branding his Character with such a Stigma, as an Address of this House to remove him from his Majesty's Councils and Presence for ever. A famous Poet, who shewed himself a good Politician, as well as an excellent Judge of Mankind, has, in talking of a virtuous Man, laid this down as a Maxim;

*Non sumit, aut ponit secures
Arbitrio popularis auræ.*

The People, even those of the better Sort, are but very bad Judges of a Man's Virtue or Wisdom, and they are much worse Judges of a Minister's Conduct in political Affairs; for in order to judge rightly of this, we must have a thorough Knowledge, not only of the Interests and Circumstances of our own Country, but of the Circumstances, Interests, and Views of all the foreign Courts we have any Thing to do with; and in order to know the Views of foreign Courts, we must be perfectly acquainted with the Characters of those who bear the principal Sway at each. Can we suppose any Man of inferior Rank to have such a Knowledge? It is a Knowledge, Sir, that can be acquired by none but those of high Rank, or such as have been in some eminent Station; and therefore we are not to condemn the Conduct of a Minister, for no other Reason but because it is complained of by the Majority of the People, nor ought such a general Complaint to be admitted as a good Reason for removing him from the King's Councils or Presence. Among the many other Perfections of our Constitution, this is one, and none of the least, that the Commonwealth is not to be deprived of the Service or Advice of a wise and faithful Magistrate or Minister, for no other Reason

son

son but because a general, but groundless Clamour has been raised against some Parts of his Conduct; therefore, whatever Clamours may have been raised against our late Conduct, they ought not of themselves to be of any Weight in this Debate, even tho' it were proved, that the Hon. Gentleman, now desired to be removed, had all along had not only the chief, but the sole Direction of all our publick Affairs, which has not been attempted, tho' I confess, it has been strongly asserted; but if I should take upon me to assert the contrary, I must think, I have an equal Title to be believed, because, considering how long, and in what Stations I have served his Majesty, my Knowledge of the Fact must be at least as well founded, and, I hope, my Veracity is equally to be depended on.

The Grounds of the Clamours and Complaints, either within Doors or without, are therefore to be strictly examined, because they are the only Arguments that can have any Weight in this Debate; and as there has been nothing new advanced upon this Head, whatever Pleasure Gentlemen may take in repeating the Objections that were made, at the respective and only proper Times, to the several Steps of our publick Conduct now complained of, I hope, Sir, they will pardon me, if I do not take up your Time with repeating the Answers then made to them, which were so satisfactory, that all the Measures now complained of, except, I think, but one, met with the Approbation of one or both Houses of Parliament. The Excise Scheme, indeed, was not pushed so far as to meet with the Approbation of both Houses of Parliament, or with the final Approbation of either; but so far as it proceeded, it met with the Approbation of this House, and it was not dropt because it was bad in it-

self, but because of the Spirit that had been raised against it without Doors. In all Countries there are certain Prejudices which nothing but absolute Power can get the better of. In this Country a general Excise has been made such a Bugbear, that the People are frightened at every Thing which has but the least Resemblance of it; and this was the Case with regard to the new Method then proposed for raising the Duties upon Wine and Tobacco, which might as well have been called a general Massacre as a general Excise. A general Excise, Sir, is when a Duty is laid upon every Thing a Man can eat, drink, or consume; and that Duty raised, not upon the Importer and Manufacturer, but upon the Ratailer and Consumer. This, indeed, would be a terrible Grievance; but was there any Thing like this in the Excise Scheme? At that Time there were, and are still, heavy Duties upon Wines and Tobacco: These Duties had before been raised by Way of Custom upon the Importation, which had occasioned great Frauds and Abuses; therefore, to prevent these Frauds, and to encourage the fair Trader, it was proposed to raise them, for the future, not upon the Consumer, for this would have look'd something like a general Excise, but upon the Retailers, and upon them only. This, I still think, Sir, was neither a bad, nor an oppressive, nor a dangerous Scheme; but if upon more mature Deliberation it had appeared to be so, the Hon. Gentleman who at first patronized it, is not to be condemned, because, as soon as he saw that the People thought it so, tho' he perhaps thought otherwise, yet he freely gave it up. Ministers, Sir, are not infallible; No good Minister will pretend to be so; and therefore, the most we can expect is, that they should alter their Conduct as soon as they discover their

their Error. One of the wisest and greatest Sovereigns we ever had, tho' advised by a very good and able Minister, fell into an Error: I mean the Case of Monopolies in Queen Elizabeth's Time; but as soon as she discovered it, she corrected it, and upon that Occasion made such a Speech, by Way of Answer to the Address of this House, as ought to be hung up in the Cabinet of every sovereign Prince. The Parliament was so far from condemning the Minister, for his having advised these Monopolies, that this House sent a solemn Deputation to thank the Queen for revoking her Patents, in Answer to which she made the Speech I have mentioned. Therefore, supposing the Excise Scheme to have been a very bad one, we have no Reason to blame any Minister for it; because it was given up as soon as it was found to be disagreeable to the People.

As to the Methods that were taken in the Year 1721, for restoring publick Credit, and for punishing those who had brought it to the very Brink of Destruction, they were so much approved of at that Time, both within Doors and without, that I am surprized to hear them now complained of. The publick Credit was in a short Time effectually and amazingly restored, and the Guilty were condignly punished, without either Severity or Partiality; and by reducing the Interest payable to the Proprietors of the South-Sea Stock, as it was then augmented and established, a most extraordinary Advantage has accrued to the Publick. These Facts are so notorious, and the Arguments in Favour of what was done at that Time are so recent in every Man's Memory, that I shall not trouble you with any Proofs of the former, or a Repetition of the latter. And for the same Reason, I think it unnecessary to trouble you with a Re-just-

tification of the *Hanover Treaty*, or any of the Measures consequent thereupon. But as to the Complaint relating to the Convention, and the Arguments made use of in Favour of the Address proposed, when that Treaty was under the Consideration of this House, as it is something new, I shall beg Leave to make some few Remarks upon it.

In the first Place, I must observe, Sir, that those who make this Complaint seem to have forgot the Station in which the Hon. Gentleman, whose Character is now attacked, has always served his Majesty. Even suppose he were, as they represent him, the chief and sole Minister, it would be impossible for him to govern and direct all our foreign Negotiations, as well as all the Affairs of the Treasury. He must leave the Management of our foreign Affairs to others, and must take his Information, as to Facts, from those that are intrusted with the Management of them; therefore, when he is to talk of them in this House, or any where else, he may be imposed on as well as others; and consequently, suppose he had said in this House, that his Catholick Majesty was inclined to live in Peace with this Nation, or that the *Spanish Court* seemed willing to agree to reasonable Terms for securing our Trade and Navigation in the *American Seas*, when in Fact it appeared to be otherwise, we are not from thence to conclude positively, that he affirmed what he knew to be false: It would be more charitable, and, I am sure, more consonant to his Character, to suppose, that he had himself been imposed on, and that he had given more Credit to our Negotiators, for he was himself none of them, than they deserved.

But, Sir, I am still of Opinion, that the Facts were not otherwise. I am convinced, his Catholick Majesty

jesty himself was inclined to live in Peace with this Nation; and I am convinced, the Court of *Spain* would have given us Security for the Freedom of our Trade and Navigation in the *American* Seas, if any Method could have been contrived for preventing the illicit Trade carried on with their Settlements in *America*. This a little Time might probably have produced, if the People here could have been prevailed on to have had Patience, and in that Case, the Convention would have proved a good Foundation for a solid and lasting Peace; but nothing would satisfy the People here, but immediate Satisfaction and Security, or an immediate War. We know who they were, that instigated the People to be so peremptory in their Demands; and I shall not scruple to own it as my Opinion, that by the violent Spirit stirred up among our People here at home, our Ministers, of whom the Gentleman now complained of is but one, were, in some Measure, forced into Measures that have since forced the Nation into a War.

Gentlemen may say what they please of the Sum of Money agreed by *Spain* to be paid to us, for the Damages we sustained by their Depredations; but, Sir, I will now again affirm, that they agreed to pay us 200,000*l.* and would have immediately given Orders for the Payment of it upon their Governors in the *West-Indies*; but we knew the Tedioufness of these Payments, therefore we insisted upon having it in ready Money, and upon that Condition we agreed, I think, wisely agreed, to allow 45,000*l.* for prompt Payment, which reduced the 200,000*l.* to 155,000*l.* and out of this it was both reasonable and just, to allow them to deduct what was due to them, on Account of the Ships agreed to be restored to them by the Treaty in 1721, amounting

to 60,000*l.* which reduced what they had agreed to pay to us on Account of Damages to 95,000*l.*

Thus, Sir, it appears, that they had actually allowed us 200,000*l.* in lieu of Damages. This was a great deal above the Value of all the Ships they had ever before acknowledged to have been unjustly seized or taken from us; and therefore, their agreeing to pay us this Sum, was a tacit Acknowledgment of their having been in the wrong; and without any Regard to what was due to them from our *South-Sea* Company, the Balance as I have stated it, and as it was stated by the Convention, would, I believe, have been paid to us at the Time appointed, if we had recalled our Squadron from *Gibraltar*; but considering the violent Spirit that prevailed here at home, our Ministers could not venture to do so, for fear of having our domestick Tranquillity disturbed by some furious popular Commotion; and the Court of *Spain* looking upon the Continuance of our Squadron at *Gibraltar* as an Insult upon their Crown and Kingdom, refused to pay the 95,000*l.* stipulated by the Convention. That they had no Right to look upon our keeping a Squadron at *Gibraltar* as an Insult, is certainly true; for as it is now the Property of *Great Britain*, we may always keep a Squadron there if we please; but as we had never before done so, as we had never sent or kept a Squadron there, unless when we had a Dispute with some of the neighbouring Powers, and as we had then no Dispute with any neighbouring Power, except *Spain*, it was naturally to be supposed, I believe, all *Europe* did suppose, that we kept our Squadron there, with a Design to oblige the *Spaniards* to perform punctually what they had promised by the Convention; and in this Light it must be admitted, that the Court

Court of Spain had some Reason to look upon it as an Insult; for tho' I should be very ready to do a Man Justice, I should not like to have him stand with his Cane over my Head till I did it: I should certainly disdain to do him Justice, as long as he stood in that Posture.

From hence we may see, Sir, that the Arguments made use of in Favour of the Address proposed, when we had the Convention under our Consideration, can be no Objection to the Character of the Hon. Person attack'd by this Motion; and as to our Conduct of the War, it is, I am sure, what he has nothing to do with, any other Way than as being one of his Majesty's Council; so that whatever can be said against our Conduct of the War, must militate against every Member of his Majesty's Privy Council as much as against him. But the chief, and, indeed, the only proper Charge that has been made against him is, his having endeavoured to obtain a corrupt Influence over a Majority in both Houses of Parliament; for that he has already obtained such an Influence, will not, I hope, be expressly affirmed, however strongly it may be insinuated. This is, indeed, a heavy Charge; but surely Gentlemen do not expect we should take this upon their *ipse dixit*. It is a Fact which, if true, may certainly be proved: Let any one Member of this House rise up, let any one who has been a Member come, and say, that the Person now accused ever defired him, or tempted him either by Threats or Promises to vote against his Conscience in Parliament; and we shall then have it in our Power to consider the Weight of the Evidence offered; but surely we ought not to condemn a Man upon a general Charge unsupported by any Proof.

The Gentlemen, it is true, Sir, who have brought this Charge, have

offered two Things in Support of it, which require an immediate Consideration. The one is, a Sort of presumptive Proof, and the other, a pretended Confession. I shall beg Leave to examine both; and first, as to the presumptive Proof, they say, that several Persons, and some of high Rank, have been turned out of every Office and Employment they held at the Pleasure of the Crown, for no other apparent Reason, but because they or their Friends oppos'd this Minister's Measures in Parliament. Here, Sir, I must observe, that the King has, by our Constitution, an unlimited Prerogative to employ what Servants or Officers he pleases in the executive Part of our Government, and may employ or displace whom he pleases without asking the Advice of any Minister; and therefore, the Exercise of this Power can never be charged to the Account of any Minister. I shall grant, that the turning a Gentleman out of his Post in the Service of the Crown, for voting according to Conscience in Parliament, or for opposing any Court Measure he could not approve of, would be a very wrong and a dangerous Exercise of this Prerogative; but at the same Time I must take notice, that an Opposition in Parliament may be such, as will afford a just and legal Reason for turning the Opposer out of the Service of the Crown: When it is indiscreetly and indecently carried on, or when the Opposition proceeds not from Honour or Conscience, but from mere Resentment, because the Gentleman has met with a Denial in some Suit, which his Majesty did not think fit to grant. In either of these Cases, even a Man's behaving or voting in Parliament, will be a good Reason for dismissing him the Service of the Crown. Besides these, a Gentleman may be guilty of several Sorts of Offences no Way relating

ting to his Behaviour in Parliament, which highly deserve a Dismissal from the King's Service, and tho' his Majesty inflicts the Punishment, he may, from his natural Tendernefs, and in pure Charity to the Offender, be prevailed on not to publish or declare the Offence. Therefore, when a Member of Parliament is dismissed the Service of the Crown, though his Majesty does not think fit to declare the Offence, it is a Breach of Charity in us, and a Failure in Duty to our Sovereign, to suppose, that his Majesty dismissed him for no other Reason, but for pursuing the Dictates of his Honour and Conscience in Parliament.

Now, Sir, with regard to the pretended Confession or Declaration, which has been represented as such a heinous Crime. Suppose the Hon. Gentleman had made use of the very Words that have been mentioned, we ought not surely to take them in a wrong Sense, if they will bear a good one; and therefore we ought to suppose, that he meant, by opposing a Minister's Measures in Parliament, not an Opposition that proceeded from a Conviction of their being wrong, but an Opposition that proceeded from mere Resentment, from a factious Spirit, or from a secret Design to compel the King to comply with some unreasonable Request; and in either of these Cases, I will join with the Hon. Gentleman in saying, That he would be a pitiful Fellow of a Minister, if he did not advise the King to dismiss from his Service, a Man who made such an unworthy Use of his Seat in either House of Parliament.

I have now, I think, shewn, Sir, that no particular Crime has been so much as alledged, much less proved, against the Gentleman whose Character is proposed to be stigmatized by an Address of this House;

that no material Objection has been made against any Part of his Conduct, but what has been before answered to the Satisfaction of the Nation, as well as of this House; and I hope I have fully answered every

A Thing new, that has been started in this Debate; therefore I must think, that our agreeing to this Motion would be a most signal Breach of our Constitution, and a most dangerous Incroachment upon the Prerogative of the Crown. We know,

B Sir, what a Ferment was raised in the Nation in a late Reign, by a Proceeding of this Sort; we know how it was then declared, "That addressing the King to displace his Friends upon bare Surmises, before the legal Trial, or any Article proved, was illegal, and inverting the Law, by making Execution go before Judgment *." Do not now let us fall into the same Error, lest it should produce the same Effects.

C Before I conclude, Sir, I must take notice of the Argument drawn from the Length of Time this Gentleman has had a Share in the Administration: If the Form of our Government were altogether Republican, there might be some Weight in this Argument; but this is another Advantage of our happy Constitution, that an able, a good and wise Minister or Magistrate may be continued in the Service of his Country, for his whole Life, without any Danger to our Constitution; because the Attachment of the People to their King and Royal Family will always prevent any bad Effects from his Ambition; and the Controul of a Master or Sovereign, as well as of two Houses of Parliament, will always prevent his being guilty of very enormous Practices; or will at all Times, even when he is in the Zenith of his Power, be able to discover and punish them, if he should: So that there is as little in this Argument, as in any other that has been advanced in Favour of this Motion; and therefore I shall give my Negative to the Question.

[This DEBATE and JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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A LIST of Ships taken from the SPANIARDS, and other Damages done to them, according to the Pamphlet remark'd upon by the Author of the List of British Ships in our last. (See our Mag. for Dec. last, p. 601.)

Advices

- 1739 N^o
 July 1 Large Settee, taken by the Greyhound Man of War
 Aug. 11 2 Ship with Wine, taken by Commodore Clayton, and carried to Port Mahon
 15 3 Ship with 700 Barrels of Powder, 10,000 Arms, and some Brass Cannon, by Admiral Haddock
 4 Ship, with 1500 Barrels of Powder, Wine, Oil, and Biscuit, by the Oxford, Capt. Compton
 5 Rich Ship, taken by the Seahorse, Capt. Cleland
 6 Guarda Costa, taken by a Privateer of St. Kit's.
 Sept. 5 7 Ship of 200 Tons, with warlike Stores, from Genoa to Volechia, taken by Adm. Haddock
 12 Two Ships laden with Ammunition, and three Barks with valuable Effects
 13 Privateer of 20 Guns, sunk by Capt. Laws, on the Jamaica Station
 14 The N. S. del Comina, of 100 Tuns, seiz'd by the Eltham, Lord Augustus Fitzroy
 17 Two Sloops and a Catch, taken by Commodore Brown, on the Jamaica Station
 Oct. 23 War declared
 18 18 Twenty-three Chests of Silver, taken out of a Genoese Ship, by the Rupert, Capt. Ambrose, value 6000*l*.
 20 St. Joseph, and another rich Ship of 250 Tuns and 14 Guns, from the Caraccas to Cadiz, with Tobacco, Cocoa, &c. by Adm. Haddock, valu'd at 140,000*l*.
 21 Privateer driven on Shore, on the Isle of Cuba, by the Squirrel, Capt. Warren
 23 Two Sloops, with Naval Stores, from Curassoe to Cartagena, taken by a Privateer of New York
 24 Register Ship, taken by Adm. Haddock, valu'd at 60,000*l*.
 Dec. 8 25 Ship taken on the North Side of Cuba, by a Privateer of New England
 13 26 Schooner, taken near St. Augustine, with Flour and Money, by Capt. Allen
 1740
 Jan. 9 27 Avizo, from St. Augustine to the Havanna, taken by the Tartar, Capt. Warren
 12 30 Three Ships, with Ammunition, &c. taken by a Privateer of New York
 31 Brig, with Gun-Powder, Iron, and Stores, by the Tilbury, Capt. Long
 16 34 Ship with Salt, a Packet Boat from the Havanna, and a rich Ship, taken near Jamaica, by a Privateer of New York
 22 35 Ship with Indigo, Cocoa, and a large Sum of Money, by a Barbadoes Privateer
 37 Two Ships, cut out of St. Jago Road
 24 39 Two large Privateers of 30 Guns each, fitted out by Don Blas, the one taken, the other destroy'd by the Revenge Snow, Capt. Andrew Stewart
 37 40 The Ship, Jupiter, of 250 Tons, and 18 Guns, with Ordnance and Ammunition, taken by the Seahorse, Capt. Cleland
 28 41 Tartane, with Ammunition from Cadiz to Port Rico, taken by the Deal-Castle
 Feb. 4 46 Five Ships, taken by the Hargrave Privateer of Gibraltar
 47 Avizo, taken by Adm. Haddock
 Mar. 4 48 Spanish Brig, from St. Sebastian's to Cadiz, with Gun-Powder, Iron and Stores, by the Seahorse, Capt. Cleland (who also retook four English Vessels)
 8 49 Privateer, taken by the Dursley Galley, Capt. Smith
 10 51 The N. S. del Pillar, of 150 Tons, from Campeachy, for the Canaries, with Tallow, Hides, &c. and a Sloop with Wine, taken by a New York Privateer, valued at 5000*l*.
 11 53 Two Sloops from Cartagena to Porto Bello, taken by the Sheerness, Capt. Stapleton
 54 Ship, taken off Cuba, by the Drake Sloop, Capt. Masters
 55 Twenty-seven Chests of Silver, each of 4000 Pieces of Eight, taken out of a Genoese Ship, by Adm. Haddock, Value 24,300*l*.
 17 57 Ship with 100,000 Pieces of Eight, and Cloathing for the Garison of St. Augustine, and a Brig of 16 Guns, to the Havanna, taken by the Diamond, Capt. Knowles, Value 30,000*l*.
 60 Seventy-two Brass Ordnance, 2 Men of War of 20 Guns each, a Snow, 10,000 Dollars, Ammunition, &c. taken at Porto Bello, valued at 18,000*l*.

Mar.

- Advices*
1740 N^o
- Mar. 17 60 ——— Forts demolish'd at Porto Bello, &c. Damage 82,000*l*.
28 61 Spanish Ship, with Hides and Salt
April 6 62 Ship with 6000 Pieces of Eight, &c. taken by a Privateer of Bermudas
8 63 Ship of 16 Guns, from Cadiz to L. V. Cruz, by Adm. Haddock
64 Ship with Sugar, by Capt. Price, of South Carolina
66 Canoe with 20,000 Pieces of Eight, and a rich Ship, by the Virgin Queen Privateer, Capt. Hall
21 70 One Spanish and 3 Dutch Ships, with Naval Stores, &c. between Cartagena and Porto Bello, by the Ruby
25 71 Rich Ship, taken by a Boston Privateer, Capt. Davidson
26 72 Princeffa Man of War, of 68 Guns and 650 Men, taken off Cape Finisterre, by the Lenox, Kent, and Orford, Value 20,000*l*.
29 73 Privateer N. S. de la Concepcion, of 22 Guns and 150 Men, by the Garland Man of War
May 24 74 Privateer of 18 Guns and 150 Men, drove ashore and destroyed on the Island of Cuba, by the Greenwich, Capt. Windham, (and a Brig retaken)
77 Snow, a Brigantine, and a Sloop, taken by a Privateer of Jamaica, Capt. Snee
30 78 Privateer St. Sebastian y las Animas, of 12 Guns and 91 Men, taken by the Deptford, Capt. Pocklington, (a Brig and Sloop retaken)
June 9 79 Barca-Longa, from Cadiz to Corunna, with 50 Cannon, and Ammunition, by the Deal-Castle
14 80 Tartane, with Wine and Oil, from Cadiz for the Canaries, by Capt. Whitechurch, worth 6000 Dollars
81 Privateer of 10 Guns and 86 Men, Don Sebastian Cavalla, Capt. by the Greyhound, Capt. Peyton
82 Privateer of 20 Guns and 87 Men, by the Shoreham, Capt. Broderick, off the Havanna
Port Plata, plundered by a Rhode-Island Privateer, Capt. Hall, 6000*l*.
16 84 Two Ships taken by a New York Privateer, Capt. Lush, on board of which were found 32,000 Pieces of Eight, 450 Serons of Cocoa, and other valuable Goods, valued at 20,000*l*.
85 Rich Sloop, with Cocoa, Silver, &c. by the George Privateer, Capt. Axon, valued at 20,000*l*.
86 Sloop from the Havanna to St. Augustine, with 8000 Pieces of Eight, by the Squirrel, Capt. Warren
19 91 Four Barca Longa's and a Tartane of 120 Tons, with Wine and Brandy, taken off Faro, by the Superbe
94 Snow, a Brig, and a Sloop, taken by Capt. Snee, off Jamaica
July 2 4300 Serons and Bags of Guayaguil Cocoa, Jesuits Bark, and Spanish Wool, 11 Bras Cannon, 11 Pateraroes, &c. taken at Fort Chagre, Value 150,000*l*.
96 Two Guarda Costa's destroy'd, and Fort Chagre demolish'd, Damage 50,000*l*.
3 97 Ship with 50 Tons of Powder, taken by a Rhode-Island Privateer, Capt. Allen
99 Two Ships with Wine, &c. for Cadiz, taken out of Salo Bay, by the Pembroke and Advice
Aug. 5 100 Large Ship from the Canaries to the Havanna, taken by a Privateer of St. Kit's, Value 20,000*l*.
104 Pettiauger, a Brig, and a Sloop taken, and a Sloop destroyed, by the May-Flower
7 105 El Sol d'Orado, from Palma to the Havanna, with 240 Pipes of Wine and Brandy, &c. taken by a Privateer of Jamaica
106 Sloop of 120 Tons, taken by the Roebuck, Capt. Crawford
9 107 Privateer, taken by a Merchant-Ship, Capt. Spawforth
108 Phoenix, a Dutch Ship of 26 Guns, with Spanish Goods, from Cadiz to L. V. Cruz, taken off Cape Corrientes, by the Worcester and Falmouth
109 Lug-Sail Boat, of 25 Tons and 40 Men, by the Fox, Capt. Nevill
12 110 Sloop with 8000 Pieces of Eight, &c. taken by a Privateer of St. Kit's
Sept. 2 111 Privateer of 10 Guns, (with an English Ship in tow) taken by the Garland
12 112 Rich Ship, taken by a Privateer of Rhode Island, Capt. Griffith
19 113 Privateer of 10 Guns, taken by the Bonetta Sloop
Oct. 114 Register Ship, taken by a New York Privateer, valu'd at 20,000*l*.
18 116 Two Ships, taken by the Saltash Sloop
118 Privateer of 8 Guns and 40 Men; another (the St. Joseph) Privateer of 6 Guns and 46 Men; both taken off Bilbao, by the Newcastle and Dolphin Men of War

Advices

- 1740 N^o
 Oct. 27 120 Two Privateers, drove on Shore at Nantz, by the Dolphin and Newcastle
 121 Ship with 350 Barrels of Powder, 300 Small Arms, and 300 Pieces of Eight, taken by a Pettyauger of Jamaica
 30 122 Ship of 300 Tons, with Wine and Oil, taken by Capt. Perry of St. Kit's
 Nov. 3 123 Settee of 70 Men, taken by the Spy Sloop
 8 125 Sloop destroyed by a Privateer of Jamaica; and another taken and ransomed for 5000 Dollars
 126 Privateer of 18 Guns, of St. Jago de Cuba, burnt by the Sheernefs, Capt. Stapleton
 127 Rich Ship, taken by the Boyde Privateer
 128 Guarda Costa, with valuable Effects, taken by Capt. Boscawen
 13 129 Privateer, taken by the Lively
 130 Privateer N. S. del Charo, taken by the Dolphin, Capt. Holbourn
 19 131 Launch with 25 Men, taken by the Rose, Capt. Franklin
 132 Ship with 50 Tons of Powder, taken by the Ann Privateer
 133 Rich Dutch Ship, said to have 60,000 Pieces of Eight, Cocoa, &c. taken by Adm. Haddock, valued at 15,000*l*.
 134 Large and rich Sloop, taken by a Privateer of Jamaica
 Dec. 3 135 Barca-longa with Artillery Stores, from St. Lucar to Ferrol, by the Fly Sloop
 8 139 Brig and two Sloops, taken off the Canaries; and the Ann (Dutch) from Amsterdam to Teneriffe, with Anchors, Cables, &c. taken among the Canary Islands, by the Vernon Privateer
 9 142 Three Ships, taken by the St. Andrew Privateer, of Rhode Island, Capt. Davidson
 17 144 Sloop and Schooner, taken in the Windward Passage, by Capt. Hall and Capt. Langdon
 145 Privateer of 130 Men, drove on Shore near St. Jago de Cuba, by the Squirrel, Capt. Warren
 1741
 Jan. 5 146 Tender on the Ferrol Squadron, laden with Gun-Powder, &c. by the Worcester Man of War
 7 147 Avizo from Spain to the Havanna, by the Norwich, Capt. Herbert
 8 148 Large Privateer of 20 Guns, sunk by the Princess Augusta, Capt. Gwin
 12 149 Ship with Ammunition, Stores, and 20,000 Dollars, by the Squirrel, Capt. Warren
 150 Dutch Ship with 8000 Pieces of Eight, &c. by Capt. Hobson
 22 151 Naval Stores taken out of a Swede, French and Dutch Ship, by the Deal Castle, Capt. West
 Feb. 2 152 Large Ship, taken off St. Lucar, by the Eagle Privateer, Capt. Dumaresque
 5 153 Ship with Wine, from Malaga to Cadiz, taken by the same
 7 154 Spanish Tartane, taken by the Stubbington, Capt. Mauger
 April 6 156 Town of Oronoque plunder'd, and two rich Ships taken in the Harbour, by the Victory Sloop, Capt. Powers, 2000*l*.
 158 Two rich Ships, taken by Capt. Wickham, of Newport in Rhode Island
 159 Xebeck, taken by the Garland
 8 162 Ship of 16 Guns, from Cadiz, with a valuable Cargo, for the West-Indies, taken by Adm. Haddock; and two Settees, taken by the Dursley Galley
 163 Privateer, drove ashore by the Dartmouth Galley Privateer, Capt. Lefevre
 May 3 165 Dutch Ship from Porto Rico, and another with Provisions from Cadiz for Cartagena
 7 166 N. S. de la Assumption Privateer, of 4 Guns and 45 Men, taken off Havre
 168 One Privateer taken, and one sunk, by the Ipswich Man of War
 12 169 Ship drove on Shore between Oporto and Villa de Conde, by the Bonetta Sloop
 13 170 Spanish Brigantine, between Villa de Conde and Oporto, by the Rye Man of War
 15 171 St. Antonio de Padua Privateer, of 18 Guns and 151 Men, taken off Scilly, by the Rupert, Capt. Ambrose
 16 172 Large Ship of 200 Men, with 200 Head of Cattle and 600 Bags of Flour, taken near Oran, by the Dursley Galley
 173 Privateer of 10 Guns and 77 Men, taken off Finisterre, by the Kingston
 174 Rich Ship, taken by the George Privateer, Capt. Drummond
 175 Forts at Cartagena demolish'd, &c. Damage 200,000*l*.
 180 Six Ships of War destroy'd, 345,000*l*.

Advised

- 1741 N^o
 May 16 187 Seven Galleons destroy'd, 100,000l.
 18 190 Three Ships with Oil and 10,000 Dollars, from Seville to Cadiz, by Adm. Haddock
 191 French Ship, with 1387 Pistoles, 290l. in Silver, 200 Ounces of Plate, 700 Barrels of Flour, Gold and Silver Lace, Cambricks, Muslins, Silks, Velvets, &c.
 193 Another French Ship of 500 Tons, with Flour, Iron, and Naval Stores, and one laden with Salt; all three taken by the Squirrel, Capt. Warren
 195 Two Ships from St. Jago de Cuba, taken by the Falmouth
 197 Ship from Ferrol, and another from Porto Bello, by the Deptford, Capt. Mostyn
 25 198 French Ship of 350 Tons and 16 Guns, with Ammunition for Cartagena, by the Defiance, Capt. Trevor, valued at 20,000l.
 199 Rich Ship with Bale Goods, valued at 50,000l. taken by the same
 200 Spanish Ship taken by the Brissington, Capt. Whitfield of Bristol
 30 202 New Xebeek, taken by the Aldborough, Capt. Pocock, with 53 Men for the Privateers at Majorca; and a Ship laden with Barley, by the Dragon, Capt. Barnett
 203 Several Buts of Sherry, (and 30,000 Dollars not yet condemned) taken out of a Swedish Indiaman, off the Canaries, by the Lord Forrester
 June 5 204 French Ship with Naval Stores, taken off Oporto, by the Bonetta Sloop
 8 206 Two small Privateers, taken by the Galloper and another Tender, under Dungeness
 11 207 Biscaya Privateer, of 12 Guns, a great Quantity of Arms and 119 Men, taken off St. Sebastians, by the Rupert, Capt. Ambrose
 208 Forty Pieces of large Cannon, taken out of a French Ship, from Ferrol for Cadiz, valued at 2000l.
 209 Thirty Pieces of Cannon, taken out of a French Ship, from Ferrol for Cadiz, valued at 1500l.
 23 Plunder of Fort St. Ignatius, 2500 Pieces of Eight, 12 Guns, &c. 3000l.
 210 Fine Ship of 24 Guns, taken by the Sunderland
 July 3 Dutch Fly-Boat of 300 Tons, with Cocoa, &c. from Porto Bello
 11 215 Five Ships with Provisions and Naval Stores for Cartagena, taken by the Defiance, Capt. Trevor
 216 Large Ship, taken by a Rhode Island Privateer, Capt. Collingwood
 217 Rich Ship, taken by the Diamond, Capt. Knowles, valued at 20,000l.
 14 219 Two Spanish Ships, taken by the Squirrel, Capt. Warren
 16 220 Humility of Stockholm, of 300 Tons, with Wine, Oil, Almonds, Castille Soap, Fruits, &c. taken by the Revenge Privateer, Capt. Wimble
 21 221 Juffrow Elizabeth, with 157 Pipes of Wine, and (as said) 100,000 Pieces of Eight
 Aug. 1 222 Ship with 300 Pipes of Wine, taken by the Resolution Snow, Capt. Stocker
 229 Seven Ships, taken by Adm. Haddock, and sent into Faro
 11 230 Brig. from Rebuades to Corunna, taken by the Argyle, off Cape Prior
 231 Fine Ship of 24 Guns, from the Havanna, taken by the same
 24 232 French Sloop with a great Number of Officers and Arms, from Port Lewis for Martinique
 28 233 Privateer, sunk near Malaga by Capt. Bollen
 234 Spanish Packet, taken by the Defiance, Capt. Trevor
 29 236 Two Dutch Ships, of 500 Tons each, with Naval Stores, by Adm. Haddock
 237 Privateer of 73 Men, lost on the Back of the Isle of Wight
 240 Three Ships taken by the George Privateer, Capt. Drummond
 Sept. 5 241 Ship for St. Sebastians with 26 large Guns, 20 smaller, Ammunition, &c. taken by the Swift Sloop
 7 242 Spanish Ship with 25 Tons of Quicksilver, &c. taken by Capt. Thomson
 243 Large Privateer of 107 Men, sunk off Trinidad by the Squirrel, Capt. Warren
 244 Dutch Ship, laden at Cadiz with 14,000 Pieces of Eight, &c. taken by the Deptford, Capt. Mostyn
 35 246 Two Barks, taken off Vivero, by the Nassau, Capt. Medley
 247 Conception, of 180 Tons and 37 Men, taken off St. Sebastians, by the Assistance, Capt. Martin
 248 St. Dominique, of 200 Tons and 62 Men, from Greenland, with Oil and two Whales, by the same

Sept.

126 REFLEXIONS on the present CRISIS.

Advoices

- 1741 N^o
 Sept. 29 249 Duke de Vendosme Privateer, of 26 Guns and 202 Men, with a great Quantity of Arms, taken by the Rupert, Capt. Ambrose
 250 Virgin Rosario, with 12 Guns and 67 Men, by the Tartar, Capt. Townsend
 30 251 La Grande Justice, a French Ship of 20 Guns, with Sugar, Cochineal, Cocoa, Hides, 60 Bars of Gold and Silver, and 180,000 Pieces of Eight, by the Success, Capt. Thomson, Value 100,000l.
 Oct. 10 256 Five Prizes sent to Gibraltar by Adm. Haddock
 257 Rich Ship taken off Borica, by the Revenge Privateer, Capt. Fox, Value 10,000l.
 258 Privateer of 4 Guns and 46 Men, off Tariffa, by the Winchelsea, Capt. Holcombe
 27 259 Spanish Man of War of 24 Guns and 220 Men, from Port-Passage to Mexico, by the Worcester
 260 Providence of 350 Tons, 12 Guns and 50 Men, taken off Rio de la Hacca, by the Desiance, Capt. Trevor
 Nov. 7 261 Melilla, a Barca-Longa, of 100 Tons, 6 Guns and 55 Men, taken off Malaga
 21 262 Privateer of 14 Guns and 80 Men, sunk off Teneriffe, by Capt. Reynolds
 22 263 Privateer of St. Augustine, taken by a Privateer of South Carolina, (with a Ship retaken)
 25 265 Two Spanish Ships taken by the Newcastle, Capt. Fox
 266 Ship with 70,000 Pieces of Eight, &c. taken by the Shoreham, Capt. Broderick, Value 30,000l.
 267 Jean Dufau, of 300 Tons, with 414 Bags of Spanish Wool and Bar Iron, from Bilboa for Havre de Grace, valued at above 12,000l. by the Warren Galley
 Dec. 3 268 Rich Ship from the Havanna, by the Weymouth, Capt. Knowles, Value 100,000l.
 269 Privateer of 20 Guns, from the Havanna, by the Augusta, Capt. Dennison
 270 Ship taken out of Barracoa Harbour, by the Charming Humming-Bird, a Privateer of New York, (a rich Scotch Ship retaken at the same Time)
 8 271 N. S. del Carmen, a Privateer of 24 Guns and 187 Men, by the Rupert, Capt. Ambrose
 14 272 Settee from Cadiz to L. V. Cruz, with 20 Tons of Quicksilver, &c. by the Kennington, Capt. Peyton
 16 273 Sloop with 70 Passengers, taken by the Dartmouth Galley Privateer
 274 Sloop with 50 Men, taken off Viana, by the Grampus

N. B. The Author supposes each Ship and Cargo, not valued here, to be worth, one with another, 3000l. and each Privateer 500l.

The following, which was published during the late Adjournment, we judge may not improperly be inserted in our Magazine for this Month; since, whatever may be the Issue of the late Change in the Ministry, the Reflexions therein contain'd seem agreeable to the Sentiments of the Majority of the Nation.

Nil actum reputans, dum quid superesset
 agendum. LUCAN.

AMIDST the many gloomy B
 Reflexions which the Situation of our publick Affairs for some Years past continually excited in every honest Breast, none, I believe,

wounded deeper than the Consideration of the enormous Progress of Corruption and political Prostitution.

Indeed, the Mischiefs which then threaten'd us, were more fatal than all we had else to fear: Every other Danger has its Remedy; but a Nation universally corrupted is without Resource; neither Time nor Fortune can relieve them; the most favourable Accidents can only adjourn the Period of their Destruction.

It is to the Weight of Considerations like these, that we owe the opening Prospect of happier Times: The British Spirit rous'd by the impending

pending Danger, has at last exerted itself, and has, in some Measure, dissipated our Terrors: We have seen a *British* Parliament, which, by its steady Adherence to the publick Interest, (in Spite of all the Wiles of our Enemies to mislead it) has at once confounded that infamous Oracle, which so often declar'd, *That all Men had their Price*: We have seen too the Brazen Idol, which deliver'd it, at last thrown down, his Wand broken, and his Spells dissolved. Where are now his Elateness on the Number of his Worshippers, his studied Contempt of all Equity, his Scoff at Integrity, and his confident Assertions, supported only by his unrival'd Power of Front? Thanks to the *British* Honesty, they are now eclipsed; his very Priests avoid him, and are the foremost to proclaim his Iniquity to Mankind.

But the mere Removal of the Object of our Indignation is the smallest Boon we expect from the present happy Conjunction. Let us but turn our Eyes on what we have suffer'd, and what we have hoped for, and we cannot doubt, but our Senate have nobler Ends in View. How mean a Compensation will the Change alone of one Man prove for the Train of Injuries we have long groan'd under? And how contemptible would our past Complaints appear, if so trifling an Event could stop our Resentment?—It will not—It cannot. The general Voice is, *Inquiry and Justice*; nor can the most artful amongst us stifle the Call.

What Honour, what Security hath our immense Profusion of the publick Treasure procur'd us? What Alliances, what Influence have our endless Negotiations acquired us? And to what mysterious Incidents are owing the dreadful Catastrophe of our Fellow Subjects in one Part of the World, and the Triumphs of our contemptible Enemy in ano-

ther? These are the Questions now of every *Briton*; these are the Inquiries, which our Patriots have bound themselves to pursue; and it is this Pursuit, and the Execution of publick Justice on such as shall be involved in it, which we now impatiently wait for.

And in these Expectations we will persevere; nor shall the insignificant Circumstance of a discarded Minister divert our Attention. How weak, how ridiculous shall we appear, if our boasted Efforts, instead of benefitting ourselves, should end in securing to our Enemy a more peaceable Possession of our Spoils, than he could otherwise have hoped for? Who would not emulate the Despoiler, if they saw that his Retreat, and the quiet Possession of his twenty Years Pillage, was all an injur'd People had in View? Folly like this shall never be imputed to the *British* Nation: They will not be deluded by a mere Shifting of Hands; nor shall any one with Impunity barter their Right to Redress for a Share of Power. With them, whoever endeavours to screen the Guilty will partake of the Guilt.

I say again, *Enquiry and Justice* is the unanimous Demand of the *British* People; they are convinced that on this only depends their future Preservation; and they are resolv'd to treat with Disdain all Expedients for evading them: A Change not of Hands only, but of Measures, is what they insist on; and the first Proof of such a Change must be the zealous Prosecution of these important Purposes. Any Attempt to screen or palliate would instantly convince us that we had not profited by the Bargain, but that our new Pilots were thereby setting the Example of an Indulgence which they intended their own Conduct should one Day stand in need of.

But, indeed, any Endeavours of this

this Kind (though the sole Hopes of our Enemies) are not to be dreaded. Those who have hitherto labour'd in the publick Cause, are too well convinced of what they owe to their Country and themselves, to concur in so mischievous a Project; they will never agree to overset, in an Instant, all our past Endeavours for Reformation; they know our Wrongs are too severe to be obliterated; they are besides sensible, that whoever should intervene at this Juncture, would draw on his own Head the bitterest Imprecations of an offended People, and would more probably sink with the Guilty than screen them.

The Wishes of the People then, and the Resolutions of those they confide in, both uniting in this necessary Work, what Success may we not hope for from this happy Conjunction? We cannot doubt but our Senators, animated by the approaching Completion of their honest Efforts, will, if possible, reinforce that Diligence which has already endear'd them to the Nation. Indeed the Fatigue of the Sessions hitherto must be confessed to have been unparallel'd; but the sincerest Gratitude of a free People, the successful Events already procured, and the pleasing Prospect of such future Advantages as may extend through many Ages, will surely support a virtuous Mind under infinitely greater Inconveniencies than the severest Attendance in Parliament can ever amount to.

On this Occasion, I cannot but indulge myself in the pleasing Prospect which now opens to our View. We have long lamented our declining State, our sinking Liberty, and our diminish'd Influence, and even the most sanguine amongst us almost despair'd of any Reformation. But now, how near are we to our Deliverance; let but the same Virtue be exerted a Fortnight hence, which

we have seen a Fortnight since, and we will not change for the happiest Times that have preceded us: Let the same Assiduity, the same Resolution, and the same inflexible Integrity, dignify the 18th of February, which have already immortaliz'd the 18th of January, and our Happiness is then compleat: We shall then see those myssical Events unravell'd which have fully'd the British Name, and have fill'd every Patriot Breast with Indignation: Then the long neglected Sighs of an injur'd Nation will be heard with an Attention worthy of her Dignity; and then shall we rejoice in the Triumphs of publick Justice: Then shall the Power of Corruption be dissolv'd, and the Liberty and Happiness of this Island be firmly secur'd to latest Times!

Last Month we gave our Readers the Representations or Instructions from the Cities of London, Westminster and York, to their respective Representatives in Parliament, on the present Crisis of Affairs: (See p. 92, 101.) And shall now insert some more from other Parts of the Kingdom, whereby the Sense of the People in this important Conjunction will the more fully appear.

Bristol, Feb. 20.

To Sir Abraham Elton, Bart. and the Hon. Edward Sowthwell, Esq;

Gentlemen,

ACCORDING to antient Right and Privilege of instructing our Representatives in Parliament, we take Leave to impart our Sentiments at this important Conjunction, and to recommend to you a steady Pursuit of that strict and impartial Inquiry into the State of the Nation, which is already begun: And we trust you will exert your utmost Endeavours to carry it on with Expedition and Effect; and at the same Time

Time to secure the Publick Liberty, by extinguishing Corruption, and by restoring our Constitution to its ancient Foundation of Triennial Parliaments.

In particular, we earnestly desire and expect you will enquire how the vast Sums of Money, levied on the Subjects of late Years, have been expended, and yet the Nation reduced to a most calamitous Condition, both abroad and at home: How her Trade and Navigation came to be so much neglected or expos'd; first to Insults and Depredation; and then to Capture, by a cruel, but contemptible, Enemy: Especially, how that most valuable Branch of Commerce, our *Woollen Manufacture*, hath been suffer'd to decline, without one Effort either to prevent it or remedy the Misfortune. But above all, we rely upon your strict Examination into the Conduct of the Land-War in *America*, and the notorious *Inaction* of our great Fleets in *Europe*; by which the Lives of many Thousands of our brave Countrymen have been lost or sacrificed, and many Millions of the national Wealth vainly exhausted.

From all these Inquiries we think it absolutely necessary, to the present and future Safety of our Country, that the Authors of such direful Calamities may be detected and brought to publick Justice.

We are of the Number of your Constituents, and (while you act vigorously for the publick Good)

Gentlemen,

Your very humble Servants,

Edinburgh, Feb. 23.

A Letter from the Right Hon. George Haliburton, Esq; Lord Provost of this City, to Archibald Steuart, Esq; our Representative in Parliament.

S I R,

THE Virtue, Spirit and Vigilance of this present Parlia-

1742

ment has already been productive of so many good Effects, as give an Earnest to the Nation of what may be expected from a constant Perseverance in the same Paths.

The restoring and maintaining the ancient Constitution, and the preserving the Freedom of Parliament, have been long the Objects of the Desires and Wishes of the Nation, as the only Preservatives against all undue Influence, the proper Cement of the Affections of the Subjects to his Majesty and his Royal Family, and the certain Antidote against the Effects of Corruption and ministerial Influence.

As we now have a very near Prospect of attaining these glorious Ends, we earnestly recommend to you to promote and concur in bringing in and carrying thro', such salutary Laws as shall be conducive thereto; of such Number we reckon a Place-Bill, Pension-Bill, and the Repeal of the Septennial Act, the most necessary.

As our Constitution has been broke in upon, by which the Nation has manifestly suffer'd, we desire you, with the greatest Zeal and Assiduity, to concur in making the strictest Inquiry into the Cause of past Mismanagements, as the best Means to prevent the like for the future. And, as this Nation has been long oppress'd and dishonour'd by a Complication of Evils, we heartily recommend to you the strictest Inquiry into the Conduct of the several Persons who, in their respective Employments, have contributed thereto, and, by bringing them to Justice, thus rub off the Stain that has, for some Time, blacken'd and obscur'd our Country.

As your past Conduct in Parliament has given us the greatest Satisfaction, we take this publick Opportunity to acknowledge it, and to return you our Thanks, and are confident, that as the Honour that will

S

attend

attend the Prosecution of the above Measures, so manifestly for the Good of the Nation, will be exceeding great, you will steadily follow them out, with all the Assiduity and Vigilance in your Power. *I am, &c.*

Sign'd in Presence and by Appointment of the Council,
George Haliburton, P.

Canterbury, Feb. 27.

At a General Meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council, &c. of this City, it was unanimously agreed that the following Representation should be forthwith deliver'd to the Hon. Mr. *Watson*, and *Thomas Best*, Esq; their Representatives in Parliament.

Gentlemen,

WE should be much wanting in Gratitude, and truly undeserving of future Favours, should we be remiss in our Acknowledgment of those already conferr'd; and therefore beg Leave to offer our most hearty Thanks for your late honest Endeavours in Parliament to retrieve the Glory of an injur'd People, and save us from sinking under the insupportable Anguish of a ministerial Oppression, thereby so nobly discharging the Duty we have reposed in you; nor must we omit our Congratulations on the Success of your Attempts for the publick Good, nor zealously to implore your further Assistance to limit the Number of Placemen, repeal the Septennial Act, and bring all those to Punishment who have any Ways abused the publick Trust; that a Prostitution of Power may be no longer tolerated, but that all wholesome Laws for the Good of the Subject may be duly and speedily enacted; and finally, that a Work, by so many worthy Patriots thus laudably begun, may terminate in the Restoration of our undoubted Rights, and the total Extirpation of our Oppres-

sors, to the Honour of our King, the Preservation of our Country, and the Terror of future Delinquents.

Bath, March 1.

To the Honourable General Wade and Philip Bennett, Esq;

S I R S,

THE higher Sense we have of the Blessings we should enjoy, was our Constitution preserved, the higher must our Fears be, when we are in Danger of having that destroyed, the higher our Resentment against those who contribute to destroy it.

Corruption is its principal Adversary; and we receive continued Accounts, that all her Arts have been employed, all her Charms of Riches, Honours and Pleasures, have exerted their united Force, to disengage the Representatives of the People from an Attention to the Cause of Liberty, which they were commissioned to maintain and defend:

DCan we then sit silent and unalarmed? No; we must remind you of the Importance of the Charge we have committed to you, and recommend to you an honest but zealous Inquiry into the Conduct of those, to whom those Charges of corrupt Practices are imputed; that tho' no Prejudice of Party, no Affectation of Popularity should expose them to the Indignation of Numbers, if innocent; yet should no Artifice, no Prevarication in them, no false Tenderneſs in you, screen them from Punishment, if guilty; that succeeding Statesmen, when they consider an oppressed People have demanded and received Justice, may be intimidated from pursuing Measures destructive of the publick Interest, and support our Constitution in its original Purity.

We recollect, with Approbation, the Restraints laid on Electors in the Act against Bribery in Elections, and think

think it reasonable we should have some Security for the Virtue and Integrity of the Elected, by Provisions for disabling Pensioners from sitting in your House, and by limiting the Number of Placemen that should sit there.

Power may be corrupted by too long an Enjoyment of it; the Temptation to abuse it would be considerably lessen'd, was the Septennial Act repealed, and the Call of Parliaments Triennial.

The Decay of Trade in general, and the Woollen Manufacture, which we are Eye-Witnesses of, in particular, are reasonable Subjects of Complaint; we expect from you, Inquiry into the Causes of this Decay, and an Activity in redressing them.

These are our Sentiments, ye are our Representatives, and we are your Electors.

At a general Meeting of the Independent Freemen of the City of Coventry, on Tuesday, March 2, it was unanimously agreed to send the following Instructions to each of their Members.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Euston, and William Grove, Esq;

AS it's the first Time this weighty Trust of being a Representative in Parliament, has been reposed in you, Mr. Grove, we take this Opportunity to congratulate you, and express the great Joy and Satisfaction we receive from our happy Choice of a Person so deserving of us and the Publick, whose true Patriot Zeal and Behaviour for the Honour and Service of your Country, at first setting out, and faithful Discharge of that Trust during this short but critical Period, give us an early and strong Confidence of your future good Conduct.

And tho' we entertain not the least Doubt or Suspicion of your

Perseverance at this important Juncture, when *Great Britain*, formerly the Envy of her Neighbours, and Arbitress of *Europe*, is, thro' the iniquitous Measures of a Junto of Persons influenced and supported by Corruption, stript of her ancient Power, Wealth, and Glory, and betray'd, oppress'd, and enslav'd, we may say, beyond Hopes of Redemption, should not a virtuous *British* Parliament seasonably exert herself for her Deliverance:

And tho' you, my Lord Euston, by having been longer a Representative in Parliament, cannot but better know the Source of these Grievances, and will (we hope) by your future Disposition and Actions, shew a just Abhorrence of them;

yet we your Constituents, as it is our undoubted Right, must freely declare our Sentiments, and insist, that you both (laying aside all Party Distinctions, odious to every Well-wisher of his Country) use your utmost Endeavours to weed out the Corrupted and their Corruptors, and carefully guard and provide against their pernicious Schemes, and redress the Injur'd, by a strict Inquiry into the unhappy State of the Nation, and vigorously pursuing the wicked Contrivers of its present Calamities, till they are brought to condign Punishment; that others may hereafter be deterr'd from the like evil Practices, which have so much contributed to the Decay of Trade in general, and the Ruin of our Woollen Manufacture in particular, too sensibly felt in this City, and throughout the whole Kingdom.

And as Septennial Parliaments are an Innovation upon and injurious to our Constitution, especially when crouded with Placemen and Pensioners, ministerially made use of to carry on evil Designs, and for corrupt Purposes, we earnestly request your strenuous Assistance and hearty

Concurrence, in making such wholesome Laws, as may inevitably prevent those Abuses for the future.

We are, Gentlemen, whilst you act vigorously for the publick Good,

Your most humble Servants. A

To Sir John Cotton, Bart. and John Crawley, Esq; Members of Parliament for the Borough of Marlborough, in the County of Wilts.

AS we the Mayor and Burgeses of this Borough are convinced, that your Virtue and Integrity could never suffer your zealous Endeavours to be wanting in contributing to the present glorious Prospect of restoring to the Nation its ancient Liberties and Privileges, so we think ourselves obliged to acknowledge our intire Approbation of your laudable Behaviour. This has already conduced, and it will probably be yet more conducive to the Liberty and Interest of this Kingdom. It has manifested to the World the Prudence of our Choice, and is withal an exemplary Proof of the Justice and Honour you have done us.

And as it is the just Expectation of his Majesty, to know the true Sense of his People by his faithful Commons, we therefore, in Obedience to his Royal Pleasure, take this seasonable Opportunity of declaring our Sentiments, viz. That a strict Inquiry be made into the Causes of the Grievances, which for a long Series of Years have oppressed this Nation, and that effectual Measures be taken to redress them; and we are particularly of Opinion, that some *exemplary Punishment* ought to be inflicted on the *Offenders*, that so for the future, no Persons may dare to abuse the Confidence reposed in them, or be instrumental in bringing on the Nation the like fatal Calamities hereafter.

To Sir Robert Grosvenor and Sir Charles Bunbury, Barts. Members of Parliament for the City of Chester.

WE the Mayor and Commonalty of this City take this Opportunity of acknowledging our grateful Sense of your vigilant and faithful Conduct in Parliament, which has already so greatly contributed to our present happy Prospect of Affairs.

It is with the utmost Pleasure and Satisfaction, that we see the glorious Spirit of Liberty has at last prevailed over Bribery and Corruption: And we have Reason to hope, that by a firm Perseverance in those Principles with which the present House of Commons hath so happily begun, we may see our Parliaments independent, and our Constitution restored to its ancient Purity.

And to this great End we expect that you will heartily concur in such salutary Laws, as shall be thought necessary for disabling Pensioners from sitting in Parliament as Representatives of a free People, for reducing and limiting the Number of Placemen in the House of Commons, and the Repeal of the Septennial Act; that thereby his Majesty may be rightly inform'd of the true Sense of his People.

And more particularly we make it our earnest Request, that you will persist to make the earliest and strictest Inquiry into the Behaviour of those who have been the Causes of all past Mismanagements, that they may be brought to an open and fair Trial, and may meet with a Reward suitable to their Deserts.

And we cannot conclude without congratulating ourselves and the whole Kingdom, that we have now Reason to hope that every odious Name of Distinction will soon be forgot and lost among us; and that no Difference will remain, but of those

those that are Friends or Enemies to the Constitution, of those who would maintain the Freedom and Independence of Parliament, and of those who would subject it to corrupt and ministerial Influence.

Charles Bingley, Mayor.

Instructions from the High Sheriff, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Suffolk, to their Representatives in Parliament, Sir Jermyn Davers and Sir Cordell Firebrace, Barts.

YOUR unshaken Zeal and Attachment to the true Interest of your Country, in the present nice and critical Juncture, call for, and justly merit the strongest Expressions of our Gratitude; and therefore we cannot omit this Opportunity of declaring our highest Satisfaction in the Proof you have given us of the faithful Discharge of that great and important Trust, which by the general Voice of this County was committed to you.

As we feel in our Breasts the warmest Emotions of Joy, when we reflect upon that pleasing Prospect of future Ease and Happiness to this Nation, which now lies open to us, after having groan'd for so many peaceful Years, under the heavy and oppressive Burden of Taxes, together with the sinking and ruinous State of our most useful and beneficial Trade; so we cannot but earnestly recommend to you, not doubting your diligent Attendance on your Duties in Parliament, as far as Health will permit, the full Completion of that good Work which is so happily begun, by using your utmost Endeavours to obtain Redress and Restitution to an injur'd People, from those who (as we apprehend) have for so many Years wantonly supported their own Power, by embezzling and infamously prostituting the national Treasure to the Ends of

Corruption, and the influencing of former Parliaments; to which Purpose we recommend it to you, to join in a strict and severe Inquiry into the Causes of our having receiv'd so little Satisfaction for the

A many Insults and Injuries which the Nation has so long, and so disgracefully sustain'd, and to bring the Authors of pernicious Counsels to such a condign Punishment, as is fitting for the Assertors of the Honour of their Country to inflict, and for the

B Destroyers of it to receive. And since we have now the best-grounded Assurance of that dearest Blessing which can happen to a free People, an uninfluenced, independent House of Commons, above the Reach of Bribery and Corruption, we must

C further recommend it to you to oppose strenuously the keeping up of standing Armies in Times of profound Peace, to concur in some proper Bills for the limiting the Number of Placemen in Parliament, for repealing the Septennial Act, and

D for the effectual Prohibition of the Running of Wool; the Exportation of which to foreign Countries we apprehend to be the Cause of the fatal Decay of that Manufacture in this Kingdom, and of the prodigious Increase of the Poor; with all other such salutary Laws, as shall at any Time be laid before you.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount, Quarendon, and Sir James Dashwood, Bart. Members of Parliament for the County of Oxford.

WE the High Sheriff and Grand Jury of this County, esteem it a peculiar Happiness to have this Opportunity of congratulating you on the Success that has thus far attended your uninfluenced and approved Service in Parliament. And tho' the necessary and long-wish'd-for Method of a Parliamentary Inquiry into the Conduct of past Measures

tures has been hitherto defeated, we depend on your firm Perseverance in requiring that Justice, so necessary at present, to satisfy the yet uncorrupted Constituents of this Nation, that their honest Efforts have not been in vain, and to convince those who have been deluded by artful Misrepresentations, that our Complaints have not been groundless.

We further require your Concurrence with those, who we now hope will vindicate the disinterested Sincerity of their Endeavours, that have so often proved ineffectual to obtain a Place Bill. How necessary it is to provide this Guard for our Constitution, the repeated Instances of its Preservation, by the Independency of former Parliaments, sufficiently evince.

We likewise cannot but expect, from an independent Majority of this Parliament, a Repeal of the Septennial Act, an Innovation as dangerous as this Constitution ever suffered, making a Trust of such Importance irrevocable for more than Half the computed Term of Life, and thereby depriving the Electors of approving a worthy Representative by a repeated Choice, or rejecting those who, from Motives destructive of Freedom, deviate from the Principles that alone recommend them to their Constituents.

To Thomas Winford and Edward Cope Hopton, Esqrs. Members of Parliament for the City of Hereford.

Gentlemen,

YOUR constant Attendance in Parliament, your voting steadily in the Cause of Liberty, and in the true Country Interest, are such Demonstrations of your faithfully representing your Constituents, that we the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Hereford, as

well for ourselves, as for all other the honest Freemen of our City, think ourselves obliged to return you our most hearty Thanks, which, tho' not sufficient to discharge the great Obligation, you'll accept as a grateful Acknowledgment of it.

And as your Behaviour in Parliament is justly approved, so, from the good Effect it hath produced, we are sensible, how advantageous it would be to the Nation, that Elections of Members to serve in Parliament should be free. Such Behaviour as yours, productive of such Effects, we may reasonably expect from Gentlemen, who put themselves upon the free Choice of the People. You, Gentlemen, did so, and you were accordingly freely

chose, in Opposition to the most notorious Bribery; you take your Seats in Parliament with an open Face and an honest Heart, and your Electors may properly be said to be truly represented by you. But tho' our Freemen, even many of the most necessitous, bravely stood up for Liberty, and withstood the strongest Temptations, and conscientiously voted for you in Contempt of Corruption; and altho', very fortunately, there was an honest and impartial Returning Officer, yet it is too well known, by melancholy Experience, that Bribery and Corruption, Frauds and Abuses in Returning-Officers, have in many other Elections prevailed; and that to this Account we may place all our National Grievances; the betraying the true Interest of our Country; imbezzling or misapplying the publick Treasure; the Extension of the Laws of Excise; the Neglect of our Trade, and exposing it to Depredations; the discouraging of our Woollen Manufacture, or suffering it to decline; the Inaction of our Fleets and Armies, at a Time when they should be vigorously employed in a just War. These and the like

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are such Instances of the Effects of Corruption, that the whole Nation at this Time calls aloud upon the Legislature for Justice, and for a Remedy. We therefore apply to you, our Representatives in the Legislature, upon this critical Emergency, and earnestly recommend that you will use your utmost Endeavours in procuring a Law effectually to prevent Bribery and Corruption in Election of Members to serve in Parliament, and to correct and restrain Frauds and Abuses in Returning Officers; and we apprehend, as there is an Oath by the late Act against Bribery to be taken by Electors, with proper Penalties annex'd, so it may be as necessary that the like Obligations should be on the Candidates. And as by Experience 'tis too well known, that Receivers-General of the Land-Tax, Officers of the Excise, and of other Duties, being under such Influence that they can't be call'd independent Persons, have too frequently obstructed the Freedom of Elections, we therefore hope you will forward a Law to restrain them from intermeddling or voting therein.

And that the Freedom and Independency of Parliaments may be the better restored and preserved, we recommend, that you will likewise give your Assistance in promoting the Repeal of the Septennial Act, and to promote an Act to limit the Number of Placemen, and restrain Pensions, which will not only contribute to the Freedom of Parliament, but will be a Means to preserve the Treasure of the Nation for the Purposes it may be rais'd.

You will likewise think of proper Measures to prevent the Running of Wool, and to encourage the Manufacture of it, and to protect all other Branches of our Trade.

You will be vigilant that the Laws of Excise may not be farther extended.

And at this Crisis, we further recommend, that you will persevere in your Inquiry into all national Grievances, that you will do all you can to have them redress'd, and Justice done upon the Authors and Abettors of them; and it would be natural Justice, that the Persons who have wasted or misapply'd the publick Treasure, whereby the Taxes have been increased, should make Restitution in Aid of those Taxes, and in Ease of an injured People.

Gentlemen, we assure you, under our Common Seal, that we are

*Your most obliged, and
Most humble Servants.*

[More of these in our next.]

Common Sense, Feb. 27. N° 263.

Of the late Administration, and the Close of it.

PROVIDENCE hath at length given a Check to Corruption.—The Serpent's

Head is bruised:—It still hisses indeed, but it hisses in the Dark.—In a Word, the Constitution hath prevail'd.—The Man who hath made such Havock of the Trade, the Interests, and the Honour of this Nation, is fairly subdu'd; and when one considers the immense Power he had usurp'd, when one reflects that all national Interests were sacrificed to the enlarging and securing this Power, we cannot help wondering that he should be overcome at all, much more that it should be done without the least Convulsion or Disorder in the State.

How often hath this vain Man, drunk with Pride and Power, pronounced the following dreadful Sentence upon the Nation.—*That all future Ministers might do what they pleas'd*—which was boasting that he had disabled the Constitution for ever.—Thanks to Providence, and his blundering Genius, the Constitution hath disabled him.—The Honour and Integrity of a Majority hath been his Ruin.

Where are all his boasted Tricks and Expedients now?—Where are all his little Quibbles and Chicanes, his Quirks and Conundrums, that used to be offer'd in the Place of Reasons, even where the most important Interests of the Commonwealth were in Question? Alas! his on'y Argument, his on'y Expedient hath fail'd:—Five Hundred, nay, a thousand Pounds hath been offer'd for a single Vote, and hath been refused.—The Minute Truth and Reason take Place, he flies the Field.

We shall at present pass over the Merits of his Administration, and only observe how well he hath acted in his last Scene.

When he finds that the Constitution had got the better of him and that he must go, what does he do? Like some barbarous Invader that hath got Possession of an Enemy's Country, and perceives that he hath not Strength to hold it, he destroys every Thing about him, that those who come after may not find a Subsistence.—To use his own Words, he hath swept the Ex——r clean; he has left nothing but Debts and Demands upon it:—But this is not all, as if he thought himself the Nation's Conqueror, you see him like *Alexander the Great* dividing Provinces amongst his Followers; he chuses out the Persons the most obnoxious to the Publick to lavish its Rewards upon; he anticipates every Thing, and gives so much to those who are already look'd upon as Criminals, as if he resolv'd there should be nothing left for those who are to succeed him to give to Merit.

By this Conduct he hath reviv'd the publick Resentment against his Minions; perhaps what was past might have been overlooked or forgot, but he hath put the People in Mind of them, he hath made it necessary to call them

to an Account, that they may be rewarded according to what they really deserve from the Publick.

I have not mention'd his Insult upon the Fair Sex, upon the modest and the noble Part of them.—So impudent an Affront was never offer'd before as he hath lately put upon them.—With this Act he closed his glorious Administration. (See p. 100.)

The last Scene of his Administration hath been so full of Folly, that it would be Charity to think his Head was turn'd and that he had lost his Senses, if ever he had any.—In a Word, those who wish his Destruction, think he hath furnish'd them with sufficient Matter to do his Business within the last Month.

From the Craftsman of Feb. 27.

AMONGST other great Effects of our late ministerial Revolution, the following Article in the *Gazetteer of Monday last*, is a very considerable and extraordinary one, which we have republisk'd, not only on Account of the Truth and Modesty of it, but for its incomprehensible Style, and fine grammatical Language.

“As the *Gazetteer Legion* never had any other EXISTENCE, than in the *Imagination* of some of our *Brother News-Writers*, so they had certainly a Right to DISBAND the *Troops* they had raised, whenever they saw fit. With respect to other *Reflexions* upon this Paper, we must take the Liberty of saying, that they are very ill founded, our Pains and our Expence, in procuring Intelligence useful to the mercantile Part of the World, having been much greater than that of our *Neighbours*; and as to the Conduct of the *Gazetteer* for the future, we hope, that if we deserve better of the Publick, than most of our *Brethren*, we shall not be worse received; and in a just Confidence of this, we shall continue to use our utmost Diligence and best Endeavours to please all Parties, and to offend none.”

If we may venture to explain this mysterious Paragraph, it is very probable, that they have not disbanded voluntarily, but that their late *Master-Master-General N——P——* has been ordered to disband them. I am sorry we are like to lose their incomparable *Locubrations* for the future, and cannot help pitying the *whole Legion*, especially poor *Freeman*, upon this melancholy Occasion, of their returning to their primitive Obscurity; however, we rejoice, that they are grown so penitent, as to promise not to offend any Party, after the most infamous Abuse, for several Years past, of some of the greatest, wisest, and most honourable Persons in the Kingdom.

Craftsman, March 6. N° 313.

Case of a Corrupt Minister.

THAT *Pride must have a Fall*, is a good old Saying, and commonly comes to pass; but when *Guilt* is added to *Pride*, the Fall must certainly be the heavier.

When a wicked and corrupt Minister has domineer'd, above twenty Years, over a *whole People*, and abused two just and gracious Princes; when he has disgraced the Nation abroad by ignominious Treaties, and impoverished it at home, by a Multiplicity of Taxes and Duties upon the common Necessaries of Life, which have almost destroyed our domestick Manufactures and foreign Trade; when he has exhausted the publick Treasure, and swept the *Exchequer* clean, by unnecessary Armies and ridiculous Expeditions; when he has made a Farce of the most burdensome War, and exposed us to the Scorn of all the neighbouring States and Kingdoms; when he has overturned the Balance of Power in *Europe*, aggrandized our most inveterate Enemies, and ruined our natural Allies by blundering Negotiations and traitorous Confederacies; in short, when he has reduced a rich, free and flourishing People to the last Extremity, and is insolent even in his Fall, to an astonishing Degree, he ought not only to be dismissed from his Majesty's Presence and Councils for ever, but to receive some exemplary and condigna Punishment.

I cannot illustrate this better, than by an Instance of the late Earl of Danby, Minister to K. Charles II.—Then he quotes a Passage concerning him from Bishop Burnet, (which see in our Mag. for April 1741, p. 193 A.) and proceeds thus:

EThe Bishop informs us, that the Lord Danby, finding the Election of Members, in Jan. 1678, went almost every where against him, he resolv'd to leave the *Treasury* at *Lady-Day*; and in that Time he made great Advantage by several Payments, which he got the King to order, that were due upon such slight Pretences, that it was believed, he had a large Share of them himself; so that he left the *Treasury* quite empty.

FDuring the Prosecution of the House of Commons against him, he prevail'd upon his Royal Master to confer upon him the Title of *Marquess of Carmarthen*, and had likewise such Influence on him, that, in a Speech to the Parliament, the King told them, that his Minister had done nothing but by his Order, and therefore he had pardoned him; and if there was any Defect in his Pardon, he would pass it over and over again, till it should be quite legal.

The same Author tells us, that the Lord Danby

Danby absconded for some Time; upon which a Bill of Banishment pass'd the House of Lords, and was sent down to the Commons, who, instead of it, brought in a Bill of Attainder against him.

The Earl would have been contented to suffer a Banishment, but being attainted by the Commons, who had pass'd the Bill, and sent it up to the Lords; he surrender'd himself on the third Reading, and was committed to the Tower. He pleaded, the King's Pardon, which he had sometime before obtain'd, and great Debates arising in the House, the King was oblig'd first to prorogue, and afterwards to dissolve the Parliament, in order to protect his Minister against the universal Resentment and Voice of the Nation.

But whenever a Minister shall wantonly follow the Dictates of his ambitious Views, and, by a Series of Blunders in Treaties and Negotiations, bring his Country to Ruin and Contempt, it cannot be supposed that any King, for the future, will either grant a Pardon, or dissolve a Parliament, to save such a Criminal, against whom the Nation should justly cry aloud for Vengeance.

Common Sense, March 6. N^o 264.

Abuses in relation to cloathing the Army.

S I R,

TO explain the many Methods that have been taken of late Years for raising unjust Profits from, and making a *private Jobb* of every *publick Business*, would be endless and impossible; and therefore I shall confine myself to what I take to be my proper Sphere, the Army. As I have for many Years belonged to the Army, and was once, what few of our present Officers ever were, a *Soldier*, I have long, with great Indignation, looked upon the unjust Profits that are sometimes squeezed out of the Pay of a poor Soldier, by his commanding Officer, particularly in the Affair of Cloathing. There is no Country in the World where the Pay of a Colonel is so high as in *England*; and yet our Colonels are not always content with this Pay, but endeavour to make a great Addition to it, by their Contracts for cloathing their respective Regiments.

I am far from accusing every Colonel of this Practice, or saying that the Colonel has always the Money that is made by such Contracts. The Colonel sometimes employs a Serjeant, Agent, or Under-Officer, to contract for him; and this Serjeant, Agent, or Under-Officer often stipulates a *Present* to himself from every Tradesman he contracts with, which the Colonel perhaps knows nothing of; but whether he does or not, it is a most unjust and cruel Oppression upon the

Soldiers of the Regiment, who must *refuse* this Present to the Tradesman, by paying a higher Price for their Cloaths than what they might otherwise be furnished at.

The Cause of my present Application to you, proceeds from the following Orders for *Cloathing*, which lately fell into my Hands by mere Accident. These Orders were deliver'd in *October* last to the Persons concern'd, in Writing, and were in the Words following, *viz.*

S I R,

I N Pursuance of an Order to me directed by I do give you Notice, that a Pattern Suit for the *new* *Cloathing*, a Hat and Lace, having been approved of by you are required to provide yourself with a Suit of Cloaths, a Hat and Lace, answering the said Patterns, on or before the 26th Day of this Instant *October*. And that you may be exactly conformable to the said Patterns as to Colour, Fineness, Lacing, and Make, of the said Cloaths and Hat, you *must have* your Cloth, and Lining for your said Cloaths, from Mr. Man, a Woollen-draper in the *Strand*; and your Lace for your Cloaths and Hat, from Mr. Bassett, a Laceman in the *Strand*; and your Cloaths *must be made* by Mr. Morgan, a Taylor in *Craven Buildings*, near the *New Church* in the *Strand*; and your Hat by Mr. Allen, a Hatter in *Gerrard-street*, near *Newport-Market*: And it is Pleasure, that you wear light Grey Worsted Stockings, and Buckskin Gloves, which you *must have* of Mr. Yew, a Hosiery, the Corner of *Bond-street* in *Piccadilly*; and when on Duty, you must wear a Brigadier Peruke.

I am, &c.

This is a true Copy of the Orders given to the private Men of this Corp, and by the Blanks I have left in it you will see, that I do not design to make this Complaint personal. However, I must observe, that this was the first Time, the private Men of this Corp were ever order'd to take their Cloaths from any particular Tradesman: At least I can say, it was not customary to give them any such Orders; and the Consequence was, that they were this Year obliged to pay a great deal more for their Cloaths than formerly. I shall not suppose, that the Chief Commander of this Corp had any Benefit from this extraordinary Expence, which the private Men under his Command were put to by these particular and unusual Orders: But it is very natural to suppose, that this peremptory Recommendation was the Effect of *Jobb-work* in some one Person or other; and as this Sort of *Jobb-work* is now become very general, not only in the Army, but in every Branch of publick Business, it is absolutely necessary to put a Stop to it. The

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only general Method I can think of at present, is to make it Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, for any Person to accept or take a Sum of Money, or other Present, from any Merchant or Tradesman, for recommending him to any publick Contract or Business, or for approving of the Goods offered by any Merchant, Tradesman, or other Person for the Use of the Publick; and to enact, that two credible Witnesses to one Fact, or three Witnesses of good Credit to three different Facts of the same Nature, should be a sufficient Proof of this Felony.

With Regard to the Army, which is my particular Concern, to prevent the making of any unjust Advantages by *cloathing* a Regiment, we ought, I think, to take the *Dutch Method*: We ought to commit the Care of *cloathing* the several Companies of a Regiment to their respective Captains, according to a Pattern prescribed by the Colonel; for the *Present* a Tradesman could make for *cloathing* a single Company, would be so trifling, that no Captain would think it worth his while to accept of it, especially if he were thereby to run the Risque of being found guilty of Felony and *banged*.

These, Sir, are the crude Thoughts of a Man who hath been near 30 Years a Soldier or Officer in the Armies of Great Britain. My first Commission I received by express Order of K. William, not because I was a *Veter*, or the *Relation* of a Member, but because *he had seen* me behave as a good Soldier; and the first 20 Years of my Service I passed thro' with Pleasure, because I thought I was of *some Use* to my Country; but I wish I had fallen with many brave Companions in the last Skirmish I was engaged in; for to my Regret and Misfortune, I have lived to see that generous Emulation for Honour, which warmed the Breast of every Soldier when I entered the Army, deviate into a sordid Contest for Riches: I have lived to see Officers purchase Preferment in the Army, by the Sale of their Conscience and Country in Parliament. I have lived to see my Country insulted with Impunity, and myself commanded by Striplings.

PHILOSTRATIOTOS.

Craftsman, March 13. N^o 819.

Of Mr. D'Anvers's past Labours, and his Farewell to the Gazetteers.

WHAT Share will be allowed me to ascribe to my Lucubrations, in the late critical Turn of Affairs, I must leave to the Judgment of others; but my uninterrupted Endeavours, now for 16 Years, constantly employed towards the obtaining so happy an Event, have been obvious; nor ought the Sincerity of my Intentions to be

more doubted, since I have been but too true a Prophet in my Prognostications, with regard to the Situation of Affairs both at home and abroad, as left by the late Administration.

These Circumstances considered, if my Vanity should suggest more Merit than I deserve, I hope my Ambition of being thought conducive to so great, so glorious, and so happy a national Deliverance, won't be denied me by my benevolent and honest Countrymen. But whether I shall be deemed to have been serviceable or not, on this Occasion, is but a second Consideration, when I reflect on the Goodness of Providence, for having lengthened out my Life to behold this blessed Day. I am now arrived to a very uncommon Age, and tho' feeble in Body, I thank Heaven, perfect in my Intellectuals, which I preserved with great Care and Temperance; for I may say with *Adam* in *Shakspear's As you like it*;

—In my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood;
Nor did I, with unbashful forehead, woo
The means of weakness and debility.

Therefore, as I have dedicated the former Part of my Life to the Good of my Country, I shall continue to employ the little Remains of it in the same Service, till my last Sand is dropt, which must now soon happen.

The national Affairs, which will soon engage the Attention of the Publick, will probably be Inquiries and Proceedings of Justice. As I am persuaded, few of my Countrymen apprehend a Want of proper Zeal in their Representatives to do Justice upon those, who may be found guilty of Mal-Administration, so those who, on the other hand, fear the Weight of Justice, have more Apprehensions from a Consciousness of Guilt, than from the Partiality of their Prosecution, or Judges.

I have already said, that I am of an Age not to expect a much longer Continuance of my earthly Fabrick; and as I have had so great a Number of Adversaries in *diurnal Papers, Pamphlets, &c.* I think it would not be excusable, now the Writings against *Liberty*, through Self-Conviction, are silenced, not to take the first Opportunity of declaring, that I heartily forgive all the Writers in the *Gazetteer*, and elsewhere, from the Highest to the Lowest, as far as their Labours have been personally aimed at me; and I do sincerely wish, that this Change of Life which has lately befallen them, may turn to their Advantage.

Some of them, I find, intend to continue the same Paper, and promise very fairly only to deal in the ordinary *News Occurrences*, and assure the Publick, that they will be very industrious to get the earliest Account of *Facts*.

If I find they proceed in this honest Undertaking,

dortaking, I shall be so far from being desirous of hurting them, that I do assure them every Morning at *Squire's*, after I have drank my Dish of Coffee, and smok'd one Pipe of Captain *Jean's* best *Virginia*, after having fix'd on my Spectacles, I will always call first for the *Gazetteer*; for I will never be wanting to encourage an honest Industry either in *Friend* or *Foe*.

But as their Numbers were so considerable, I am afraid, notwithstanding all the Countenance I shall be able to give their Paper, it will never support a fourth Part of them with only wholesome Food; therefore such of them, who had other Vocations, before they commenced Authors, I would wish to return to their respective Occupations again. Their Hands may be at first out by a long Discontinuance; but, according to the old Saying, Practice will bring them into Tune again.

Besides this, I hope Mr. *Cooper*, the Printer of the Paper, will have a grateful Remembrance of the Profit it has been to him, and that such Persons, who are not fit to collect and digest *News Articles*, he will employ in composing the *Letter*, and so in Subordination, as their Capacities and Industry will enable them, as far as there is Room in the Press to take them in; and if such who cannot be taken in, will apply to me, I will speak favourably for them to my Printer, or will give any of them a recommendatory Letter to my Brother *Common Sense* for the like Purpose.

There is one of these Persons, whom I have more Occasion to mention, than any of the rest, as I have formerly done him a particular Prejudice; I mean Mr. *Osborne*, who for a long Time went by the Name of *Mother Osborne*, and *Goody Osborne*, Names which I gave him, as if he really had been an old Woman, and all this because his Productions were somewhat dull and low. But this of itself must have been Mortification enough to him, without my aggravating his Dulness, and pretending to change his Sex. (See *Lond. Mag.* for 1734, p. 424.)

I therefore do hereby give him this publick Satisfaction, of asking Pardon for having offended against his *Virility*, and do frankly and openly acknowledge, that I do verily believe him to be a *Male*; and that I never had any just Cause to believe him to be of any other Sex or Gender; and I do likewise ask Pardon of all those mistaken People, who by my Persuasion were induced to believe the said Mr. *Osborne* to be an old Woman.

I shall here finish this Paper, and never intend to revive the Memory of the *Gazetteers*, and was in some Doubt about saying what I have done; but my Printer having inserted a Paragraph, without my Knowledge, from one of the *Gazetteers*, containing a little Nonfense, which the poor Man

writ, perhaps in an Agony of Despair, (see p. 136.) I thought it might not be prejudicial to them in general, to mention them in the gentle Manner I have done, and I heartily wish they may all of them be able to pick up an honest Livelihood, and be truly penitent for the Crimes they would have committed.

A The following Speech, with the Circumstances relating to it, may possibly, at this Time, afford some Diversion to our Readers. It is taken from *Torbuck's Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. I. p. 248, 249.

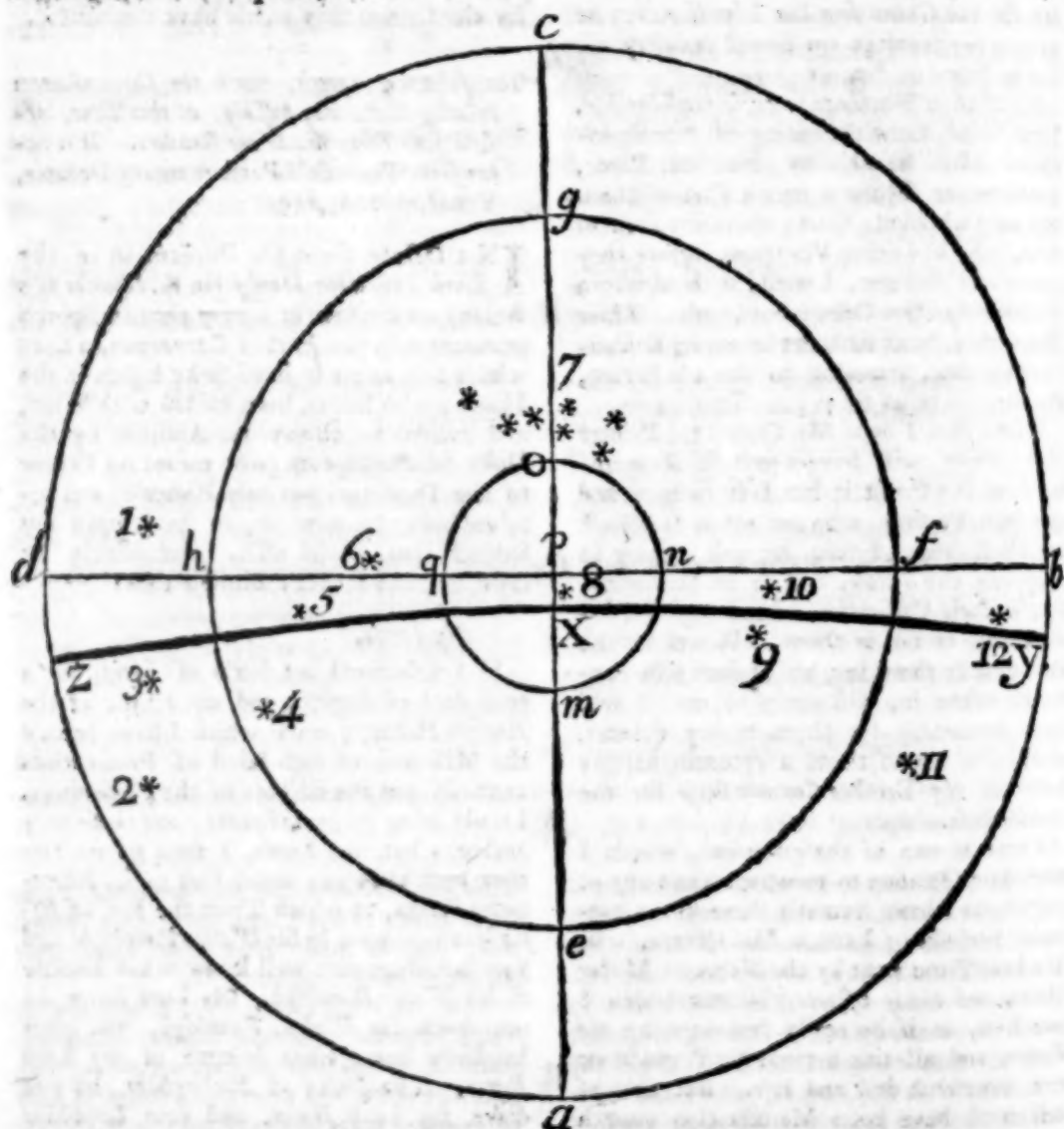
B IN a Debate about the Prosecution of the Lord Treasurer *Danby* (in *K. Charles II's* Reign) we are told of a very peculiar Speech pronounced by the Earl of *Carnarwan*, a Lord who is said never to have spoke before in the House; who having been heated with Wine, and excited to display his Abilities by the Duke of *Buckingham* (who meant no Favour to the Treasurer, but only Ridicule) was resolved before he went up, to speak upon any Subject that would offer. Accordingly he stood up, and deliver'd himself thus:

My Lords,

"I understand but little of *Latin*, but a good deal of *English*, and not a little of the *English* History; from which I have learn'd the Mischiefs of such Kind of Prosecutions as these, and the ill Fate of the Prosecutors. I could bring many Instances, and those very ancient; but, my Lords, I shall go no farther back than the latter End of *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign, at which Time the Earl of *Essex* was run down by Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, and your Lordships very well know what became of Sir *Walter Rawleigh*. My Lord *Bacon*, he run down Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, and your Lordships know what became of my Lord *Bacon*. The Duke of *Buckingham*, he run down my Lord *Bacon*, and your Lordships know what happened to the Duke of *Buckingham*. Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, afterwards Earl of *Strafford*, he run down the Duke of *Buckingham*, and you all know what became of him. Sir *Harry Vane*, he run down the Earl of *Strafford*, and your Lordships know what became of Sir *Harry Vane*. Chancellor *Hyde*, he run down Sir *Harry Vane*, and your Lordships know what became of the Chancellor, Sir *Thomas Osbourn*, now Earl of *Danby*, run down Chancellor *Hyde*; but what will become of the Earl of *Danby* your Lordships best can tell. But let me see that Man that dare run the Earl of *Danby* down, and we shall soon see what will become of him."

G This being pronounced with a remarkable Humour and Tone, the Duke of *Buckingham*, both surpris'd and disappointed, after his Way, cried out, *The Man is inspir'd! and Claret has done the Business.*

At the particular Desire of several Gentlemen, the following Account of the COMET, that has appear'd for above a Month past, was communicated to us by Mr. JAMES HODGSON, Master of the Royal Mathematical School at Christ's-Hospital, and F. R. S.



THIS Figure is a Stereographic Projection of the Northern Hemisphere, upon the Plane of the *Equinoctial*; in which *p* represents the North Pole, the Circle *a b c d* the *Equinoctial*, the Circle *e f g h* the *Tropic of Cancer*, the Circle *m n o q* the *Arctic Circle*, the Diameter *a p c* the *Equinoctial Colure*, and the Diameter *d p b* the *Solstitial Colure*. The Stars marked 1 2 3, &c. represent the principal fixed Stars, by which the Comet passed; the Star marked 1 is the Head of *Serpentarius*; that marked 2 is the *Lucida Aquilæ*, or the Bright Star in the Eagle, called *Alcair*; 3 is *Stigma* in the Tail of the Eagle; 4 the Bill of the Swan, called *Albireo*; 5 the *Lucida Lyræ*, or Bright Star in the Harp; 6 the Head of the Dragon; the seven Stars, marked 7, are in the hinder Part of the Great Bear, commonly called the *Charles's Wain*; that marked 8 is the Pole Star; 9 is the right Shoulder of *Auriga*, called *Capella*; that marked 10, is in the left Shoulder of *Auriga*; 11 is in the *Bul's Eye*, called *Aldebaran*; 12 is the Bright Star in the Shoulder of *Orion*; and the Line *r x y* is the Path of the Comet thro' them, which is almost North, and very near a great Circle.

The

The Comet, in its Ascent from the Sun, was first seen in *England* and *France*, on *Feb. 18*, in the Morning, and in *Holland* about the same Time: But the first Observation that is come to Hand, was made on *Sunday, Feb. 21*, in the Morning, when it appeared on the Eastern Edge of the *Via Lactea*, or *Milky Way*, nearly in the middle Way between the Head of *Serpentarius* and the *Lucida Aquilæ*. Its Place was then about 5 Deg. in *Capricorn*, and its Latitude 31 Deg. North.

On *Feb. 23*, in the Morning, it was seen in the *Via Lactea*, distant from *Lucida Lyrae* 15 Deg. and from the *Lucida Aquilæ*, or *Alcair*, 17 Deg. 30 Min. and from the Bill of the *Swan*, *Albireo*, about 4 Deg. 30 Min. whence its Place was in *Capricorn* 11 Deg. nearly, and in about 45 Deg. of North Latitude.

On *March 4*, it appeared among the Stars in the *Dragon*, when it was in about 19 Deg. of *Pisces*, having 79 Deg. of North Latitude; and on the 9th it passed very near the *Pole Star*.

The Head appeared equal to a Star of the second Magnitude to the naked Eye, very bright; but thro' the Telescope it appeared of a very dark red Colour, encompassed with a very dense Atmosphere.

The Tail was about 6 Deg. long, and opposite to the Sun; and its diurnal Motion was more than 5 Deg. Its Course among the fixed Stars was near the same with the Comet that appeared in the Months of *February* and *March* in the Year 1672. Its ascending Node is in about 8 Deg. of *Cancer*, the Inclination of its Orb is about 79 Deg. and it was in its *Perigæum*, or nearest the Earth, about *Feb. 24*.

On this Occasion we shall give our Readers the following Account of COMETS in general, from the Rev. Mr. ROWNING's Compendious System of Natural Philosophy, Part IV. p. 98, &c.

THE Comets are opaque, spherical, and solid Bodies, like the Planets; and like them perform their Revolutions about the Sun in elliptical Orbits, which have the Sun in one of their *Foci*. The Particulars in which they differ from the Planets, are, that they move in various Directions, some the same Way with the Planets, others the contrary; neither are their Motions confined within the *Zodiac*, their Orbits admitting of any Inclination to the *Ecliptic* whatever: And the Excentricity of their Orbits is so very great, that some of the Comets perform the greatest Part of their Motion almost in right Lines, tending in their Approach to the Sun almost directly towards it, after which they pass by it; and when they leave it, march off again nearly in a right Line, till they are out of Sight, as if they were hastening back to the fixed Stars; and return not till after a Period of many Years.

As the Comets approach the Sun, their Motion grows proportionably swifter, for they describe equal *Areas* in equal Times about its Center, as the Planets do. Hence it is, that when they are in their *Perihelia*, that is, at their least Distance from the Sun, their Motion is immensely swifter than when they are in their *Aphelia*, or greatest Distance from it.

This is the Cause that they are visible to us for so short a Time; and when they disappear, are so long before they come near enough to be seen again.

From the Observations of Astronomers, it seems probable, that the Comet which appeared in 1682 was the same which was seen before in 1607, and 1531, and therefore may be expected again in 1758, after a Period of about 151 Years: And that the great Comet which appeared in 1680 was the same that was seen in the Time of *K. Henry I.* in 1106, and in 531, and in the forty-fourth Year before Christ, in which *Julius Caesar* was murdered. If so, then the Period of this Comet is about 575 Years. There are between 20 and 30 that have appeared since the Year 1337, but no two Appearances seem to belong to the same Comet, except those above-mentioned. The Comet of 1680 was in one Part of its Orbit within half the Sun's Breadth of the Way of the Earth.

The Ancients were divided in their Opinions concerning them, some considering them as wandering Stars, others as Meteors kindled in the Atmosphere of the Earth, subsisting for a Time, and then dissipated: Others looked upon them as ominous Prodigies. But it is put beyond all Doubt by the more accurate

rate Observations of the late Astronomers, that they are a Kind of Planets. That they are not Meteors is obvious, for if they were, they could not bear that vast Heat, which some of them in their *Perihelia* receive from the Sun. The great Comet which appeared in 1680 was within a sixth Part of the Sun's Diameter from its Surface, and therefore must acquire a Degree of Heat intense beyond all Imagination.

One Method by which Astronomers investigate the apparent Course of a Comet, is this: They observe what two Stars are directly one on one Side of the Comet, and the other on the other; which is done by holding up a Thread between the Eye and the two Stars, and extending it in such Manner, as that it shall seem to cross each Star: Then they look out two other Stars in such Situation also, that the Comet shall appear in a Line that passes from one to the other; which are found as before: Then they extend a Thread upon the celestial Globe, from one of the two first Stars to the other; and another Thread from one of the two last Stars to the other: And the Point on the Globe where the Threads cross is the apparent Place of the Comet at the Time the Observation was made. This they do daily, and so trace out its apparent Course in the Heavens.

Few of the Comets are to be seen in their Access to the Sun, but in their Retreat appear with long fiery Tails, pointing directly, or nearly so, towards that Part of the Heavens which with respect to the Comet is opposite to the Sun. Some are visible before they reach the Sun, and begin to put forth their Tails, which at first are short and thin, seldom exceeding fifteen or twenty Degrees in Length, but grow longer and denser as the Comet comes nearer the Sun. If the Comet passes very near the Sun, it then sends forth fiery Beams of Light every Way. After this it puts forth a Tail forty, fifty or sixty Degrees long, which as the Comet recedes farther from the Sun, continually diminishes both in Length and Splendor; but is larger and longer at any Distance in its Retreat from the Sun, than at an equal Distance in its Access to it.

This great Splendor and Length of the Tails, Sir Isaac Newton thinks arises from the Heat which the Sun communicates to the Comet as it passes near it; and accounts for it after the following Manner. As the Ascent of the Smoak in a Chimney is owing to the Impulse of the Air, with which it is entangled (for the Air about a Fire being rarefied by the Heat thereof, has its specific Gravity thereby rendered less than that of the more distant Air: Upon this Account it ascends, and carries along with it the Smoak with which it is engaged) in like Manner he thinks the Tail of a Comet may rise from

the Atmosphere thereof into those Parts which are opposite to the Sun, being carried up by the *Æther* about the Comet, rarefied to a very great Degree by the Heat thereof.

The Author advances an Hypothesis somewhat different, which we have not Room for: But how it answers the Phenomena of

A the Tails he shews thus: When a Comet has been in its *Aphelion*, by means of its long Absence from the Sun, the Vapours with which its Atmosphere was full, are now condensed and fallen down, the Atmosphere itself grown cold, settled into its natural State, and reduced to a small Compass; therefore as the Comet approaches the Sun, the Tail of it is invisible to us, or at least appears very short;

B When it comes into the hotter Regions near the Sun, the Atmosphere begins to rarefy and dilate itself, and new Vapours rising up into it, increase the Quantity of Matter therein, on which Account the Tail grows longer. When the Comet is in its *Perihelion*,

if it be then very near the Sun, by means of the excessive Heat thereof, not only the hinder Parts of its Atmosphere are strongly illuminated by refracted Light, but the other

C Parts of it by the direct Light of the Sun, so that the whole Comet, Atmosphere and all, is as it were on Fire; which causes an infinite Number of Beams and Irradiations to be sent out from every Part; in which State the Comet is said to be *Hairy*. Afterwards when the Comet has got to some Distance from the Sun, and this great Illumination ceases, and the Atmosphere is extended by Rarefaction to a monstrous Size, and now

D more replete with Vapours than ever, which like the Steam of a boiling Cauldron have been continually rising into it, the Rays of the Sun have a great Way to go within it, after they are so far refracted towards each other, as to render the Atmosphere visible.

E So that the Tail now appears at its greatest Length; but from this Time grows continually shorter and shorter (as the Atmosphere by the Comet's losing its Heat contracts its Dimensions, and the Vapour floating therein subsides on to its Body) till the Comet is out of Sight.

F Common Sense, March 13. N^o 265.

Observations on the Reign of Richard II. continued. (See p. 89.)

Parliaments, in those Days, were annual; that was the Constitution: Our Men of Business dreaded the Meeting of a Parliament; but Money was not to be had without it: At the Meeting, therefore, of a Parliament, they retired from Court, the King pretending he had done with them; at the same Time, by Means of the Tools whom they had placed about his Person, they retain'd their Influence over him,

him, secretly pushing him upon Measures for his Destruction. As soon as Supplies were granted, and the Parliament was up, they appear again in the same Power as before, like Ducks in a Pond, who dive to elude the Pursuit of the Dogs, then rise again with fresh Vigour.

A Commission having been appointed by Parliament for inspecting the publick Accounts, the Ministers put a Stop to the Proceedings of that Commission, having found some of the Judges complaisant enough to give it as their Opinion, that the King might legally do so; for which, and some other Things, two of them were afterwards hang'd at Tyburn.

In the mean Time the publick Resentment increasing against the Ministers, they thought it Time to put their Scheme of making the Crown arbitrary in Execution: To this Purpose they carried the poor King, who was no more than a Puppet in their Hands, to be play'd off for their Use, down to Nottingham, to which Place having sent for the Sheriffs of several Counties, they made the King himself tamper with them for two Purposes: One was to raise Forces, which he frankly owned was to keep those in Awe who should oppose his Ministers Measures: The second was, to return such Persons to Parliament at the next Elections, as he and his Ministers should direct them to return.

This Attempt was very ill concerted, for the Sheriffs having been appointed before, and already enter'd upon their Office, and consisting, as usual, of the Gentlemen of the Country, were not to be prevail'd upon to contribute to so wicked a Design. On the contrary they answer'd, that these were Orders which they could not execute without a Breach of that Trust reposed in them, nor could they, altho' they were inclined, put such Orders in Execution, for that the great Men, who had opposed his Ministers, being the Favourites of the People, none would list or engage against them: That they dare not return any but such as were fairly elected, and if they could they would not.

Thus did the Ministers foolishly shew their Cards before they play'd their Game; thus did they take off the Mask in the Beginning of their Plot, and put the Nation more upon its Guard than it had been before.

Necessity now makes them change their Measures. The poor King is to be turned about like a Weathercock!—The great Men who were at the Head of the Opposition are sent for to Court, the King is to wheedle them, to caress them, to assure them that he wishes for nothing more than to take the Sense of his People in a free Parliament.

At the very Time that the Ministers had put the King upon giving these Assurances, they were carrying on a Treaty with the

Court of France, by which the French were to keep a Body of Troops in Readiness to send over to the Assistance of the Court, in case they should be demanded, in Consideration of which Calais and Cherbury were to be yielded up to France for ever.—Not content with this, the Duke of Ireland (the worst of the Gang) went himself to Wales, to try what he could do towards raising an Army there.

The Heads of the Opposition had Intelligence of all these Steps, by which they saw plainly that no Promises, no Engagements could bind the obstinate and unsteady King, so long as he kept any Correspondence with those People, and that there was no saving either themselves or the Nation, but by destroying that infamous Gang of Robbers the Ministers; they therefore summon'd all their Friends and Followers, and laying before them the Danger of the Nation, desired they would follow them,—accordingly they march'd to London—The King, frighten'd at this formidable Appearance, retired to the Tower.

The confederate Lords sent to desire a Conference with the King, which, however he might dislike, he did not think fit to refuse; they expostulate with him upon his Negotiations with France, his tampering with the Sheriffs to procure a pack'd Parliament, and his Attempt to raise an Army. Perceiving he was mov'd at their Discourse, they told him, they were sensible these Things did not come originally from himself, but that they were entirely owing to the Wickedness of his Ministers, and that if they were separated from him for ever, they did not doubt but he would fall into the Interests of his People. He consents to the Banishment of two of the Ministers, as well as of some others, a baser and wickeder Kind of Men, I mean those that had supported them, and the Estates of all were confiscated and applied to the publick Use.

The Parliament having finish'd these Acts of Justice, pass'd an Act of Indemnity, and by a Resolution of the House it was declared, That none of the Abuses or Corruptions that had crept into the Government, ought to be imputed to the King.

§. To the Author of COMMON-SENSE;

FRIEND,

I Take this Method to give thee my Thanks for thy long Endeavours to do thy Country Service: Thou hast attacked the Vice, Folly and Corruption of thy Contemporaries with a Zeal well-becoming so glorious a Cause. But there is a Grievance very seldom touch'd upon either by thyself or Brethren, that I look upon as the Origin and Source of all our Miseries, I mean the Irreligion of the Age. Mens Irreligion and Vice will naturally produce Injustice, Tyranny, Fraud, Luxury, and

all other Vices that are destructive to the Body politic; and where these Vices prevail in any Nation, that Nation must feel certain Degrees of those pernicious Effects, and if they arrive universally to their highest Pitch, they will unavoidably end in total Destruction.

Are these Things so, or not? If they are, what dost thou think of the present Generation of Politicians? I am acquainted, at this Time, with about half a Dozen young Men who would be thought very good Patriots, at the same Time that they shew the greatest Contempt for the best Religion the World was ever blessed with. Let who will call them Patriots for me, I myself will never allow them that glorious Title: An Enemy to Religion, I shall eternally look upon as an Enemy to my Country. To me it seems plain, that Liberty and Virtue were made for each other; and if any Man wishes to enslave his Country, nothing is a fitter Preparative than Vice: And nothing leads to Vice so surely as Irreligion.

This Spirit of Irreligion of which I am complaining, has been growing upon us for near this Century past, I should be glad to know what hath grown up with it; the only Blessing we can boast of is Luxury, that same Luxury that makes a Nation, like a diseased, pampered Body, look full and fat with one Foot in the Grave.

I must crave thy Patience a little longer, the Spirit within me is grieved and constraineth me to speak. Know then, that I live in a Street called the *Strand*, not far from a noted Tavern, where People of great Fortunes and fine Cloaths meet every *Lord's Day*, during the Winter Season, to play at Cards.—What Treatment do these People deserve, who are not only wicked and profane, but also very stupid, in thus openly trampling upon all Order and Decency?—The Women too, loth to be behind in any Thing that is laudable, have erected Assemblies (not of Saints) at their own Houses on that Day. What all this will end in God only knows,—no true Lover of his Country can delight himself with the Prospect.

I am Thine,

EPHRAIM FAITHFUL.

HEADS of the Evidence on the Merchants Petition, as summed up by Mr. GLOVER, (See p. 47.)

MR. Glover in opening the Subject Matter of the Petition set forth, that the Merchants finding themselves neglected by those, from whom they had Reason to hope for Countenance and Redress, and depriv'd of that Care and Protection, which is due from the Publick and its Officers to every Individual, more especially in Times of War and

Danger, were under a Necessity of appealing to Parliament for Relief.

He then proceeded to explain the Nature and Order of the Evidence he had to produce in Support of the several Facts alludg'd in the Petition.

After the Examination of the Witnesses, and reading several Papers and Letters, he sum'd up the whole Evidence.

He made his Acknowledgments to the Committee for their Indulgence and Attention, repeated his first Proposition, that the Merchants had been depriv'd of all Care and Protection, which he attributed to one uniform and continued Design.

Upon the Head of Captures, he prov'd, that the Neglect of Trade in the present War, far surpass'd the same Misconduct which was the Subject of Complaint in the last.

He then expatiated on the Inhumanity of suffering many Thousands of *British* Sailors to lie expos'd to Want and Misery in the Dungeons of *Spain*, notwithstanding the Willingness of the Enemy to promote a regular Exchange of Prisoners; a Neglect on the Side of *England* so unprecedented, so repugnant to the Practice of Nations, as nothing could probably account for, but an inflexible Resolution of bringing upon Trade every imaginable Difficulty from every Quarter; and this he imputed to an express Design of promoting, in every Shape, that known, that original and favourite Plan of making the Merchants uneasy with the War.

He then made several Observations on the Lists of Cruisers, and other Papers laid before the House by the Admiralty; wherein, among many other Particulars, he took notice, that pressing Vessels, and all Sir *John Norris's* Squadron of first and second Rate Men of War, were set down, without Shame, as Cruisers against Privateers; and further shew'd, that the strongest Evidence of Neglect was contain'd in those Papers.

Upon the Head of Convoys he shew'd, that by detaining for twelve Months the Fleet bound to *Portugal*, for Want of Protections and Convoys, the Admiralty had given the *French* an Opportunity of introducing their Woollen Manufactures into the *Portugal* Market, and had greatly injured that most valuable Branch of the *British* Trade in many other Instances, notwithstanding the timely Notices and Warnings they had receiv'd from the Merchants residing both at *Lisbon* and *London*.

He then touch'd upon the flagrant Neglect of Trade in *North America*, and dwelt upon an inhuman Instance of arbitrary Impresssing in *South Carolina*, where a Man was murder'd, the Law violated, the Civil Magistrate set at open Defiance, and the Murder-

ent acquitted, by a Mock Trial in a Court Martial.

He then proceeded to set forth the Indifference, Disregard, and Insolence, which the Admiralty had shewn the Merchants upon several most reasonable Applications; and explain'd the cruel and malignant Meaning of an Answer given to them, *It is your own War, and you must take it for your Pains*; which, he said, originally issued from a certain Quarter, where it was first determin'd, that Trade should be deprived of Protection, and every Hardship heap'd upon the Merchant, till he should be brought to acknowledge his Error, and repent of the War.

He then concluded in the following Words, "To whom then could we appeal for Relief, but to you, the Redressors of Grievances, and Guardians of the Publick? Could we have Recourse to those, who had treated our Misfortunes with Indifference and Scorn, and who had openly declar'd themselves to be a Board of Execution only, and not of Order? Upon your Protection, the *British* Trade throws itself this Day; the Sailor, the Merchant, the Manufacturer are all soliciting your Justice, imploring your powerful Interposition to shield them from the Malice of their Enemies at home, and from the Artifice of their foreign Rivals, who are watching to take Advantage of our unredress'd Misfortunes: Thousands of his Majesty's most useful Subjects, with equal Anxiety and Submission, are humbly and earnestly intreating, that you will not suffer them to sink utterly in Ruin, nor gratify the pernicious Views of those, who envy them abroad; and of those, who hate them at home; that you will take their Cause into your Consideration, that you will provide for their future Security by a Law, that you will humble and punish their Oppressors, that you will restore Discipline, infuse new Spirit and Vigour into the Administration of the Navy, and by your Wisdom and Justice render the very Thought of injuring the *British* Trade again a Terror to all succeeding Times. But the Ways and Means of accomplishing these great Ends are, with all Humility, submitted to the Wisdom of this House."

From Common Sense of March 20. N^o 266.

MEthinks I could wish that some Author had given us a History of Preferments and Disgraces, at a certain Time when one Man lorded it over his Country. I should be glad to read the Birth, Parentage, and Education of all his Tools, with an Account of their eminent Abilities, and the signal Services they perform'd for their Country; and, I fancy, if the last dying Speeches and Confessions of some of them should be annex'd, it would not make the History the

less entertaining to the courteous Readers.

Cardinal *de Retz* tells us, that there is a Time when to be disgrac'd at Court lessens a Man's Merit in the Opinion of the World; but (says he) there is also a Time when to be disgrac'd at Court, raises a Man's Character, casts a Lustre over all his good Qualities, and obtains Quarter with the World for all his Faults.

When Government is executed with a just Regard to the Rights of the Subjects at home, and the Glory and Interest of the Nation are maintain'd abroad, it is no Shame for a Man to wish to be in Favour at Court.

When the natural Friends and Allies of a Country are protected and defended, and its Enemies humbled, a Man might reasonably wish to be in Favour at Court.

When Men are preferr'd merely for their Abilities, and laid aside where a Want of Abilities is discover'd, a Man would certainly think it an Honour to be in Favour at Court.

When there is a Court composed of Ministers and Counsellors chosen out for their Wisdom and Abilities in the Business of the State, of Divines rais'd for their Learning and Christian Piety, and of Soldiers preferr'd for their Valour, and Conduct in the Wars; who would not think it an Honour to be in Favour at Court?

On the other Side: When the Subjects are oppress'd with Taxes for maintaining the Millions of an overgrown Minister in Luxury, it is a Time for a Man to think it an Honour to be disgrac'd at Court.

When the Protection of Trade is neglected, when Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures are starv'd, and all Kinds of Vice is encouraged, a Man would wish to be disgrac'd at Court.

When a Nation is insulted by a weak and defenceless Enemy, and having more than sufficient Strength to do itself Justice, yet by the Incapacity of those at the Helm knows not how to use that Strength, a Man need not be ashamed to be disgrac'd at Court.

When the sole executive Part of the Government is usurp'd by some one bold overbearing Man, with scarce Abilities for the lowest, a Man would certainly wish to be disgrac'd at Court.

When a servile Prostitution to the arbitrary Will of this one Man is the Tenure by which every Man holds his Employment, what Man of Spirit can serve, and who that hath the least Feeling for the Wrongs of his Country, or Regard to his own Reputation, but would think it an Honour to be disgrac'd at Court?

All we can say to the old Patriot's Sermon, is, that a little while ago we thought our Salvation not so near, as now we believe it is.

U

VALEN.

VALENTINE'S DAY.

A POEM address'd to a young Widow Lady.

By RICHARD SAVAGE, Esq;

A DIEU, ye rocks, that witness'd once
my flame,
Return'd my sighs, and echo'd *Cloe's* name!
Cambria, farewell!—my *Cloe's* charms no more
Invite my steps along *Llanely's* shore;
There no wild dens conceal voracious foes;
The beech no fierce, amphibious monster
knows;
No crocodile there flesh'd with prey appears,
And o'er that bleeding prey weeps cruel tears;
No false hyæna, feigning human grief,
There murders him, whose goodness means
relief:
Yet tides, conspiring with unfaithful ground,
(Though distant seen) with treach'rous arms
surround. [annoy,
There quick-sands, thick as beauty's snares,
Look fair to tempt, and whom they tempt,
destroy.
I watch'd the seas, I pac'd the sands with care,
Escap'd; but wildly rush'd on beauty's snare.
Ah!—better far, than by that snare o'er-
power'd,
Had sands ingulph'd me, or had seas devour'd.
Far from that shore, where *Syren* beauty
dwells,
And wraps sweet ruin in resistless spells,
From *Cambrian* plains, which *Cloe's* lustres
boast,
Me native *England* yields a safer coast.
Cloe, farewell!—now seas with boist'rous pride
Divide us, and will ever far divide;
Yet while each plant, which vernal youth
resumes,
Feels the green blood ascend in future blooms;
While little, feather'd songsters of the air,
In woodlands tuneful woo, and fondly pair,
The Muse exults, to beauty tunes the lyre,
And willing *Loves* the swelling notes inspire.
Sure, on this day, when hope attains suc-
cess,
Bright *Venus* first did young *Adonis* bless:
Her charms not brighter, *Cloe*, fare than thine,
Tho' flesh'd his youth, not more his warmth
than mine.
Sequester'd far within a myrtle grove,
Whose blooming bosom courts retiring love;
Where a clear sun, the blue serene, displays,
And sheds, thro' vernal air, attemper'd rays;
Where flow'rs their aromatic incense bring,
And fragrant flourish in eternal spring;
There mate to mate, each dove responsive
cooes,
While this assents, as that enamour'd woos.
There rills amusive send from rocks around,
A solitary, pleasing, murmur'ing sound;
Then from a limpid lake, the lake serene
Reflects the wonders of the blissful scene.

To love the birds attune their chirping throats,
And on each breeze immortal music floats.
There, seated on a rising turf, is seen,
Graceful, in loose array, the *Cyprian* queen,
All fresh and fair, all mild, as *Ocean* gave,
The goddess, rising from the azure wave:
Dishevel'd locks distil celestial dews,
And all her limbs divine perfumes diffuse.
Her voice so charms, the plummy, warbling
throats,
In list'ning wonder lost, suspend their songs.
Its sounds, 'Why loiters my *Adonis*?' cry;
'Why loiters my *Adonis*?' rocks reply:
'Oh, come away!' they thrice, repeating,
say;
And *Eccho* thrice repeats, 'Oh, come away!'
Kind *Zephyrs* waft 'em to her lover's ears,
Who instant, at th' enchanting call, appears,
Her placid eye, where sparkling joy refines,
Benignant, with alluring lustre shines.
His locks, which in loose ringlets charm the
view,
Float careless, lucid from their amber hue.
A myrtle wreath her rosy fingers frame,
Which, from her hand, his polish'd temples
claim;
His temples fair a streaking beauty stains,
As smooth, white marble shines with azure
veins. [seiz'd,
He kneel'd; her snowy hand he trembling
Just lifted to his lip, and gently squeez'd;
The meaning squeeze return'd, love caught
its lore,
And enter'd, at his palm, thro' ev'ry pore:
Then swell'd her downy breasts, till then in-
clos'd,
Fast-heaving, half conceal'd and half expos'd.
Soft she reclines: he, as they fall and rise,
Hangs hov'ring o'er them with enamour'd
eyes,
And warm'd, grows wanton—As he thus ad-
mir'd, [was fir'd,
He pry'd, he touch'd, and with the touch
Half angry, yet half pleas'd, her frown be-
guiles
The boy to fear; but at his fear she smiles:
The youth less tim'rous and the fair less coy,
Supinely am'rous, they reclining toy;
More am'rous still his sanguine meanings stole
In wistful glances, to her soft'ning soul:
In her fair-eye her soft'ning soul he reads;
To freedom, freedom, boon to boon succeeds,
With conscious blush th' impassion'd charmer
burns, [burns:
And blush for blush th' impassion'd youth re-
They look, they languish, sigh with pleasing
pain,
And wish and gaze, and gaze and wish again.
'Twixt her white, parting bosom steals the
boy, [joy:
And more than hope preludes tumultuous
Thro' ev'ry vein the vig'rous transport ran,
Strung ev'ry nerve, and brac'd the boy to
man.

Strug-

Struggling yet yielding, half o'erpower'd she pants,

Seems to deny, and yet denying, grants.

Quick, like the tendrils of a curling vine,
Fond limbs with limbs in am'rous folds en-
twine:

Lips press on lips, caressing and carest,
Now eye darts flame to eye, and breast to
breast;

All the signs, as dear desires incite,
And rapt, he reach'd the brink of full delight.
Her waist compress'd in his exulting arms,
He storms, explores, and rises all her charms;
Clasps, in extatic bliss, th'expiring fair,
And thrilling, melting, nestling, riots there.

How long the rapture lasts, how soon it
fleets;

How oft it pauses, and how oft repeats;

What joys they both receive, and both be-
flow, [know:

Virgins may guess; but wives experienc'd
From joys, like these, (ah, why deny'd to me?)
Sprung a fresh, blooming boy, my fair, from
thee.

May he, a new *Adonis*, lift his crest,
In all the florid grace of youth confest!
First let him learn to list your lover's name,
And, when he reads, here annual read my
flame.

When beauty first shall wake his genial fire,
And the first tingling sense excite desire;
When the dear object of his peace possess,
Gains and still gains on his unguarded breast;
Then may he say, as he this verse reviews,
So my bright mother charm'd the poet's muse.
His heart thus flutter'd oft 'twixt doubt and
fear,

Lighten'd with hope and sadden'd with despair,
Say, on some rival did she smile too kind?
Ah! read—what jealousy distracts his mind!
Smil'd she on him? He imag'd rays divine,
And gaz'd and gladden'd with a love, like
mine.

How dwelt her praise upon his raptur'd tongue?
Ah!—when the frown'd, what plaintive notes
he sung? [tell!

And could the frown on him,—ah, wherefore,
On him, whose only crime was loving well?
Thus may thy son his pangs with mine
compare,

Then wish his mother had been kind as fair.
For him may love the myrtle wreath en-
twine,

Tho' the sad willow suits a woe like mine.
Ne'er may the filial hope, like me, com-
plain!

Ah!—never sigh and bleed, like me, in vain!
When death affords that peace which love
denies,—

Ah, no!—far other scenes my fate supplies!
When earth to earth my lifeless corpse is laid,
And o'er it hangs the yew or cypress shade;
When pale I sit along the dreary coast,
An hapless lover's pining plaintive ghost;

Here annual on this dear returning day,
When feather'd choirs renew the melting lay,
May you, my fair, when you these strains
shall see,

Just spare one sigh, one tear to love and me;
Me, who in absence or in death adore
Those heavenly charms, I must behold no
more.

A S O N G.

I.

AT St. *Ossib* by the mill,
There lives a lovely lass;
Oh, had I her good will!

How gayly life wou'd pass:
No bold, intruding care
My bliss shou'd e'er annoy;
Her smiles wou'd kill despair,
And brighten ev'ry joy.

2.

Like Nature's rural scene,
Her artless beauties charm;
Like them with joy serene,
Our wishing hearts they warm.
Her wit, with sweetness crown'd,
Steals ev'ry sense away:
The list'ning swains around
Forget the short'ning day.

3.

Health, freedom, wealth and ease,
Without her tasteless are;
She gives them pow'r to please,
And makes them worth our care.
Is there, ye Fates, a bliss
Reserv'd my future share?
Indulgent hear my wish,
And grant it all in her.

The same in *LATIN*.

C A N T I L E N A.

I.

QUA mola, qua pratum, qua ruris gloria,
villa est,

Incolit hic tenuem virgo tenella casam;
Quam placide fungar fugientis munere vitæ,
Si blanda hæc virgo! si sit amica mihi!
Hinc procul audaces curæ, procul esse dolores,
Et quodcumque animum triste fatiget onus:
Induat O frontem si virgo forte serenam,
Gaudia saluete hinc fervida! cura vale!

2.

Flora aperit Veneras, simplexq; aridet amœnum,
Gratia sic nymphæ simplicitate nitet:
Simplicitate nitet sylvestris ad instar honoris,
Et dat lætitia fervidiore frui.
Acrius ingenium dum exercet, languida mulcet,
Ingenii, sensus organa, dulce melos:
Nec, quæ circumstat, pastorum arrepta corona,
Præcipitem sentit præterisse diem.

3.

Ni grata hæc adsit, grata est nec copia rerum,
Ni placida hæc adsit, nec placet ipsa salus.

U 2

Hinc

*Hinc sit quod liber, sit quodve valentior essem,
Hinc sit quod nimis ditior esse velim.
Dicite, quin Parca! maneat mea qualia vota?
Nam me deliciae? num manet ulla Venus?
Dicite, & O nostris faciles succedite votis!
Hae sit deliciae, sit mea sola Venus.* P. R.

ADVICE to a PAINTER.

BOLD limner! if thou dar'st to trace
The beauties of *Clarissa's* face,
With artful pencil try to mix
The softest charms of either sex;
One sex, alone, thou'lt find too poor,
To furnish out the boundless store.
Take from whole Nature ev'ry grace,
And blend them in her blooming face.
But wou'dst thou shew thy utmost art,
Copy *Clarissa* from my heart;
For she herself is not more fair,
Than thou wilt find *Love* paint her there.

To the AUTHOR of the Verses inscrib'd, to
Miss Molly H— in W—shire. (See our
Mag. for Dec. last, p. 613.)

*Fallere credentem non est operosa puellam
Gloria*

INgratitude, farewell, and know I scorn,
A man so meanly and so basely born.
If you for life instructions strive to find,
Be this advice recorded in your mind:
Go, search the brute creation all around,
Fidelity in all, and gratitude abound.
Then let your reason act, since reason can,
To learn the savage, and forget the man.
My constant friend, you say, you stand con-
fess; [test.
Know, I such friendship and such friends de-
MARIA.

Upon AMITY.

AMITY! thou sweetest name,
That harmonious sound can frame!
Gentle ardour! that inspires
Honest wishes, fair desires,
Happy are the breasts that beat
With thy sacred, mutual heat,
Being by thy pow'ful art
Animated with one heart.
Earth is undeserving thee,
Blest angelic amity!
Thou to heav'n dost grateful prove,
Crown of all the joys above;
Where thy pow'r chaste minds unites
In pure love's mysterious rites.
Heaven is thy proper sphere,
Seldom 'tis we see thee here;
Yet thou mak'st some souls below
With thy hallow'd ardour glow:
Souls distinguish'd from the rest,
Worthy of so great a guest:

But if thou disdain not earth,
Thou best lov'st thy place of birth.

On the Majesty of GOD. Out of Job.

HE spoke, and straight this universal
frame, [came.
Call'd by th' omniscient word, from nothing
He bound the parts with adamantine chains,
And pois'd in air, the pond'rous globe sustains:
His pow'r the fruitful earth's wide surface
spread,
And made for the rich ore its genial bed.
'Tis he unlocks the flood-gates of the light,
And hides, as with a veil, the world in
night:
He pours from his eternal stores the rain,
T' enrich the glebe, and moisten the dry
plain;
His breath unbinds the fetters of the floods,
Renews the fields, and beautifies the woods,
At his command thick clouds obscure the sky,
And thro' the horrid gloom his lightnings fly;
He shakes the solid mountain from its base,
And rocks dissolve like wax before his face:
Sad nature owns the terror of her God,
And sinners fear the vengeance of his rod.
He draws, as from a magazine, his hail,
And clothes with fleecy snow the hill and
vale:
His frost congeals the earth's prolific veins,
And with its charms the torrent's course re-
strains.
Astonish'd at his whirl-wind's furious blast,
With horror struck, the nations stand aghast:
The sea, upturn'd by fits, confus'dly roars,
And threatens to o'erwhelm the frighted
shores; [driv'n,
While the conflicting clouds on heaps are
And the earth trembles for the wreck of
heav'n.
But if he bid the dreadful discord cease,
The elements obey, and all is peace.
He holds of nature, in his hands, the reins,
And his wide rule unlimited maintains.

EPISTOLA LATINA.

EST mihi mensem superantis unum
Nectaris puri cadus; est in arca
Mira vis pæti; nitet & tuborum
Fictilis ordo:
Promptus huc adus; facilem sodalem
Te simul multi volumus; benignos
Cura Lucinae mihi nuper almae
Reddidit ortus.
Ridet in cunis mihi parvus infans,
Hostibus forsân metuendus olim,
Qui sero Hispano prohibebit arces
Ense * Britannas;
Castra vel Belgis inimica ponet,
Aut maris vindex retonante dextra
Diruet falso reparata furim
Mœnia † Gallo;

* Gibraltar. † Dunkirk.

(Auguror forsan bonus) & leone
 Senior campis ruet in remotis
 Prodigus vitæ, & gravibus tyrannis
 Triste flagellum.
 Quicquid at fatis placitum est, beatorum
 Emicet tandem numero, tuique
 Militem, quæso, decores pusillum
 Nomine fratris M. R.

The FRIGHTED FARMER.

A TALE. [Continued from p. 44.]

NOW, on he jogs, with great content,
 Rejoic'd at having paid his rent:
 But, having partly got his load,
 In an unsteady manner rode;
 Lean'd this way, that way, backward, forward,
 Nor deem'd it proper, now, to spur hard.
 For, tho' he were not fairly fuddled,
 Hodge felt himself a little muddled.
 Pot-valiant grown, courageous Roger
 Thought, he cou'd make a special so'dier;—
 Valn'd no mortal of a louse;—and
 Of foes cou'd kill,—at least, a thousand.
 But all this valour nought avail'd him:
 Alas!—his courage quickly fail'd him.
 Tho' strongly arm'd with stout O'ber,
 A hearty fright soon made him sober;
 And chas'd away the drowsy god,
 Which, now and then, had forc'd a nod.
 For, passing o'er a dreary green,
 Where dreadful spectres had been seen,
 (By crazy cowcombs half asleep,)
 Poor Roger sideways chanc'd to peep.
 This he no sooner dar'd to do,
 But O!—he saw,—('tis very true;)
 He saw—a sad, tremendous fight,
 That caus'd his hair to stand upright:
 A fight!—that well-nigh made him swoon;
 So clearly shone the splendid moon.
 He saw—a shocking kind of shade,—
 (I mean not that his body made;
 For O! besides, he saw another,)
 That made him tremble, quake, and shudder.
 Softly he turn'd his head;—and then,
 He look'd,—and turn'd,—and look'd again.
 The man was in a muck wet sweat,
 To think of what behind him sat;
 And wonder'd, in the name of G—d!
 What rueful creature with him rode,
 Which cast—(he horribly suspected,)
 The monstrous shade he saw projected.
 Himself he blesses!—and, at length,
 Resuming courage, sense, and strength,
 He o'er one shoulder glanc'd:—but O!
 What horror did he undergo,
 When plainly thus reveal'd to sight,
 He look'd upon th' infernal spright!
 And now, forsooth, to make appear
 The cause of all this pannie fear,
 Know then, there was, where Hodge had been,
 Tho' ne'er before by Roger seen;
 I say,—there liv'd, at this same hall,
 A thing, that men—a Monkey call.

(For great folks then, all must allow,
 Odd fav'rites had, as well as now.)
 To please the lady Pug was kept;
 And he, to please himself, had leapt—
 (The mimic brute with hideous mien,
 Damsels oft do the same, had seen,)
 Behind poor Roger, on the horse:
 Of what ensu'd,—this, this, the source.
 Let's now return to that same wight,
 We left in such a woful plight.
 At sight of this tremendous Monkey,
 How did he stare!—and O—how st—nk he!
 For ev'ry time the poor man started,
 It seems, he somewhat more than f—rt-d.
 Hodge ne'er had seen (nor had his wife,)
 So strange a thing in all his life.
 And, having once of this foul Imp's
 Uncouth grimace receiv'd a glimpse;
 At this first interview, (O sad!)
 That Roger, and the Monkey had,
 Hack-back-cack keck, the Goblin cry'd,
 And grin'd, in grisly sort, beside.
 O!—how did then the poor man pant,
 How mend his pace!—says he, *avaunt!*
Satan, avaunt!—thee I resist;
 (He spoke,—and felt himself bep—st.)
And do thou, Satan,—from me—fly:
Satan, avaunt!—I thee—defy,—
Thee I—defy!—then let—me go:
I am,—as all—my neighbours know,
A righteous man,—and good psalm-finger;
Nor long—to pay my rent—e'er linger.
 Begining now to feel the spur,
 Brock gallop'd wi' th' wrong foot before:
 And Pug around poor Roger's neck,
 Clasp'ing his paws, cry'd,—back-back keck.
 (Self-preservation is, by nature,
 The bent of ev'ry living creature:
 'Tis common for the worst of elves,
 T' endeavour to secure themselves.)
 The farmer frighted worse than ever,
 All o'er, like *Aspen* leaf, did shiver.
 And he who lately did so goster,
 Strove now to say the *pater-noster*.
 Like culprit mounted on the ladder,
 Stamm'ring says he,—*Our fa-fa-father,*
Which art—in ba-ba-beaven,—(Oh!
Satan, avaunt!—and let me go;)
Hall-ba-ba-balloved be thy name:
 (To drink so much,—I was to blame.)
Thy king—thy ke-he-kingdom—come:
 (O! that—I were but safe—at home!)
 Thus pray'd poor Hodge, and homeward hy'd,
 Thus Pug, with back-back-keck, reply'd;
 And held him by the farmer fast:
 Who (heav'n be prais'd!) got home, at last.
 Roger forthwith began to roar,—
 Open, dear wife, at once, the door;
 Make haste!—make haste!—or I'm undone:
 Jean came, as fast as she cou'd run.
 She star'd to see that monster, Pug,
 So closely thus her husband hug,
 Thus hang-behind, like any knapsack,
 And in such horrid sort his chaps-hack.

O! come, and help, sweet wife!—O bid thee!
 Says Hodge,—Sa-Satan, I defy thee!
 With goggling eyes, and screaming tone,
 And I defy thee too,—says Joan:
 Nay,—and to let the dev'l in, loth,
 Straight flams the door, and with an oath,
 Adds,—faib! and I defy you both. }
 Alas!—misfortune on misfortune!—
 In vain does Hodge his wife importune,
 That in such need she'd not forsake him:
 But e'en for her the de'il might take him.
 What, what must now of him become!
 Arriv'd (but O! not safe) at home.
 He got, as well as he was able,—
 He knew not how,—into the stable;
 Accomp'ny'd by his foul familiar;
 Nor ever, in his life, look'd fillier.
 O dear!—what must the man do now?
 He sobs, and stares, and kens the mow;
 To scramble up the cratch then strives:
 Fear gives him strength, and Satan drives.
 Unhappy Hodge!—think what you list on't,—
 Joan prov'd a most unmeet assistant.
 In troth, he well might weep and wail,
 To see his bosom-friend turn tail.
 O'er head in hay, now forc'd to creep;—
 Yet cou'd not cry himself asleep:
 But watch'd, and pray'd, and quak'd all night,
 And thought of nothing but the *spright*.
 Thus, weltring in his muck, he lay;
 And long'd most ardently for day.
 Mean while, the dire, tremendous stranger
 Lodg'd harmless underneath the manger.

The welcome morn arrives at last:—
 And early comes, in murrain-haste,
 A trusty servant, from the 'squire's;
 Who, for eloping Pug, inquires.
 For one, forsooth, had call'd to mind,
 He 'ad seen him sily mount behind
 Poor, honest Hodge:—Pug, o'er and o'er,
 The like had practis'd heretofore;
 And, near the block, it seems, th' *enchanter*
 Happen'd, that night, *incog* to saunter.
 But who'd ha' thought this *grim gallant*
 Wou'd e'er ha' prov'd so complaisant,—
 Been thus dispos'd so far to roam,
 And wait upon the *farmer* home?

In short,—(tho' I must own, my metre
 Both shorter might ha' been, and sweeter;)
 The 'squire his *Monkey* had again,—
 Roger got rid of all his pain;
 Was really *frighted* more than *hurt*,
 Requir'd, with shame, a *cleaver* shirt:
 And as himself he went to mixen,
 Curst, all the way, the *vagrant* *vixen*.

DEMOCRITUS.

EPIGRAM.

SAYS the proud *Spanish* Donna, I'd willing-
 ly see [hardy,
 My darling young *Philip* command *Lem*-
 But the heretic fleets so block up the way,
 They'll ruin my project by land and by sea.

Says the Cardinal, madame, their flame I'll
 extinguish, [with the English;
 And you'll always be safe when you war
 Fair Lombardy's throne the young prince shall
 sit on, [to G—t B—
 With his face towards France, and his a-*le*

To the Author of the *ÆNIGMA* in January
 last, p. 41.

SHALL I a riddle call your lines,
 (Altho' I like them well)
 Where I so soon your meaning see,
 So soon your meaning *smell*?
 I h'd scarce read half the *savoury* piece,
 When, lo! upon my word,
 I found that I was reading the
 Description of a T—D.

To the young LADIES of W—g—n.

NOW birds and beasts their mates begin
 to court [signs;
 With gentle play, spruce airs and wanton
 And now young men and maids in am'rous
 sport

Hint pairing-time by drawing *Valentines*.
 Now love, they say, does thro' all kinds pre-
 vail,

That works of procreation may not fail.

But I'm too green in years to entertain
 Such thoughts; within me no such motions
 spring:

Wherefore content I shall a while remain,
 Till kindly ripe, under my mamma's wing.
 Cocks, spurs not grown, for matches are unfit,
 In fight prove cravens and desert the pit.

But ten years hence, perhaps, (fair warning
 take)

If so long death vouchsafe my life to spare,
 Beauty will warm, and strong impressions
 make;

Then have amongst you all, ye ladies fair.
 A sweetheart must, no matter who, be had;
 Where all are prizes, no chance can be bad.

' Ah simple child!' perhaps you'll say to me,
 ' Before love's gen'rous fire in thee can burn,
 ' Old wrinkled wives and mothers we shall be;
 ' Our daughters (one wou'd think) might
 ' serve thy turn.'

Troth! so they may; the project's good, in case
 You spoil it not by scruples and delays.

Then be no longer coy, but wed with speed,
 For nuptial joys the bridal bed prepare;
 And quickly like yourselves young misses
 breed,

Without pride handsome, without folly fair:
 Left twice I disappointed be; first told,
 ' Child, thou'rt too young,' then, ' Sir,
 ' you're quite too old.'

Feb. 14. 1741.

SAM. ACTON.

Epilogue to the Memory of Mr. Milward,
 the Verses on Innocence, and several other Pi-
 ces, in our next. THE

T H E Monthly Chronologer.



N Feb. 27. the Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the five following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *Alexander Afflick*, for stealing a Shew-Glass.—*John Lowden*, for picking the Pocket of Mr. *Payne* of a Silver Watch.—*William Plummer*, for a Forgery.—*Robert Lloyd*, for entering the Shop of Mess. *Simpson and Ward*, Bankers in *Fleet-Street*, with an Intent to steal a large Sum of Money thereout.—And *Morgan*, alias *Martin Nowland*, for enlisting *Thomas Meredith* as a Soldier in the *French King's* Service.

TUESDAY, March 2.

This Night there were extraordinary Rejoicings at most of the Taverns about the *Exchange*, and elsewhere, among the Merchants, on Account of the great Regard had to their Petition in Parliament, and the vigorous Resolutions taken for the better Protection of their Trade and Commerce for the future. (See p. 144.)

Pursuant to a late Resolution, a Number of the smallest Men of War were appointed to cruise in the Channel, and about the Coasts, to protect our Merchant-Ships from the Insults of the *Spanish Privateers*.

A Writ of *Superfedeas* was sent to *Newgate*, to disqualify *William Myddelton*, Esq; late Sheriff of *Denbighshire*, (when Sir *Watlyn Williams Wynne* stood Candidate to represent that County, for which he has been since declar'd duly elected) for acting in the Commission of the Peace for *Wales*. (See p. 101.)

WEDNESDAY, 3.

This Day the Centre Arch of the New Bridge at *Westminster* was finish'd, upon which Occasion Streamers were placed upon it, and several of the Commissioners and other Persons of Note went to view it.

FRIDAY, 5.

A Fire broke out at *Southam* in *Warwickshire*, which, in a few Hours, consumed near 40 Houses, together with Out-Houses, Barns, Stables and Ricks of Corn; by which Means many poor Families are reduced to the utmost Extremity.

SATURDAY, 6.

By Letters from Rear-Admiral *Haddock*, dated at *Port-Mabon*, Feb. 1. there was Advice of Commodore *Lestock*, with the Squadron of his Majesty's Ships under his Command, being arriv'd there; and that Mr. *Haddock*, having received that Reinforce-

ment, was preparing, with all possible Diligence, to put again to Sea.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

His Grace the Duke of *Argyll*, who was lately re-instated in the several Places he formerly enjoy'd, waited on his Majesty at *St. James's*, and resign'd the same. (See p. 102.)

The same Day the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Stair* arrived in Town from *Scotland*. (See the *Promotions*.)

THURSDAY, 11.

This Night there was a Meeting of a great Number of Lords and Gentlemen, Members of both Houses, at the *Fountain Tavern* in the *Strand*, to consult about Matters of the utmost Importance in the present Crisis of Affairs.

TUESDAY, 16.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain Sum out of the Sinking Fund towards the Supply for 1742, to the Mutiny Act, and 10 private Bills.

THURSDAY, 18.

Was held a General Court of the Bank of *England*, for the Purpose of declaring a Dividend, and other special Affairs; and a Dividend of 2 3/4ths per Cent. for Interest and Profits for the half Year ending at *Lady-Day* next was proposed, and unanimously agreed to. The Court then took into Consideration the applying to Parliament for a Prolongation of their Charter, and it being intimated that the Sum of 1,600,000 *l.* was expected for an Increase of 21 Years to their present Term, (which exists till *August* 1743) upon the Question being put, the Court agreed to advance that Sum, and Proposals to Parliament agreeable thereto were read and agreed to. By this Proposal, an Annuity of 6 per Cent. on 1,600,000 *l.* formerly lent the Government, in *K. William's* Reign, will be reduced to 3 per Cent. as the Nation will have 3,200,000 *l.* till the Year 1764, for an Annuity of 100,000 *l.* per Ann. which includes 4000 *l.* per Ann. allow'd the Bank for the Charge of Management. (See a *New Bank-Scheme*, and Remarks upon it, in our *Mag.* for 1737, p. 57, 60, &c.)

Letters arriv'd from *Madeira*, which gave an Account, that the Lord *Bamff*, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Hastings*, had taken a rich outward-bound *Spanish* Register Ship, bound to the *Havanna*, call'd the *Nostra Senora del Assumption*: And that his Lordship had, the Day before, taken a large *Spanish Privateer* of 24 Guns; but not having

ving Men to spare, he skuted the Ship, after having taken what he thought proper out of hers.

His Majesty's Ship the *Liverpool*, Capt. Swanton, also took and carried into *Madeira*, a very good Ship, loaden with Grain, call'd the *St. John*, belonging to the *Canaries*, and a *Spanish Vessel* besides, of little Value.

The *Fox* Man of War, Capt. Edwards, has taken a *Spanish Privateer* of 14 Guns and 80 Men.

The *Aaron* and *Thomas, Glover*, lately taken on the Coast of *Portugal*, was retaken by the *Grampus* Sloop, Capt. Parry, near *Viana*; who at the same Time destroy'd two small *Spanish Privateers*.

Several of our Merchant Ships were taken about this Time by the *Spanish Privateers*, and carried, some into *Bilboa*, some to *Vigo*, and others to *St. Sebastian's*.

SUNDAY, 21.

The Right Hon. the Earl of *Orford* pass'd thro' *Whitechapel*, for his Seat at *Houghton-Hall*; attended by Dr. Bland, Dean of *Durham*, and 20 Servants on Horseback.

THURSDAY, 25.

Was held a General Court of the Bank of *England*, when the Proceedings of the former General Court were read and agreed to.

The Hon. House of Commons waited on his Majesty with their Address in relation to the *Queen of Hungary*.

To which his Majesty returned the following most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen, I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address: Your Unanimity on this Occasion will, I am persuaded, be attended with the happiest Consequences both at home and abroad. I recommend to you the laying aside all Heats and Divisions. I desire nothing more, than to reign in the Hearts and Affections of all my People, which I look upon, as the greatest Security to my Government and their Liberties.

FRIDAY, 26.

The Poll concluded for Knight of the Shire for *Surry*, when Lord *Baltimore* (whose Seat had been vacated by his accepting a Place) had 1726 Votes against *George Woodroffe*, Esq; who had 1702: But a Scrutiny was demanded by Mr. *Woodroffe*, which will begin on *Apr. 1.*

The following were chosen by Ballot to be of the Secret Committee to examine into Affairs for 10 Years past, viz. Sir John St. Aubin, Samuel Sandys, Esq; Sir John Rushout, George Compton, Esq; Lord Quarendon, Wm. Noel, Esq; Sir John Barnard, Lord Limerick, Lord Cornbury, Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq; Henry Furness, Esq; Lord Granard, Cholmondeley Turner, Edmund Waller, William Pitt, Thomas Prowse, Wm. Bowles, Edw. Hooper, Esqrs. Sir John Strange. The Numbers were equal for Sir Henry Lyddel, John Tolbot, and William Finch, Esqrs. and it being left to Mr. Speaker, he chose the two former, to be added to the above 19, making in all 21.

Capitally convicted, at the Assizes at *Cambridge*, two; at *Huntingdon*, three; at *Bedford*, four; at *Reading*, four; at *Oxford*, eleven, of whom 6 were for Sheep-stealing; at *Salisbury*, seven, among whom was a Servant for assaulting his Master, *Charles Greenwood*, Esq; on the Highway, and wounding him; at *Gloucester*, ten, one of whom was for the Murder of his Brother; at *Maidhead*, six; at *Dorchester*, six; at *Thetford* in *Norfolk*, five, among whom was one for Sodomy, and also for Murder in poisoning a Woman.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

BENJAMIN Baiburst, Esq; Member of Parl. for *Gloucester*, to Miss Brodwick, only Daughter of the Rev. Dr. Brodwick.—*Isaac Woollaston*, Esq; Counsellor at Law, to the Relict of Pell Gateward, Esq; a Fortune of upwards of 30,000 l.—*Tho. Apreece*, Esq; to Miss Dorothy Wright, a 12,000 l. Fortune.—*Thomas Blackall*, of Great Haseley in *Oxfordshire*, Esq; to Miss Bowles, a 20,000 l. Fortune.—Rev. Mr. Sibthorp, of *Plymouth*, to Miss Sally Curzon.—Duchess of Roxburgh deliver'd of a Daughter.—Lady of *Wm. Bessl*, of *Wilton* near *Beaconsfield* in *Bucks*, Esq; of a Daughter.—Lady of *Armine Wodehouse*, Esq; of a Son.—Lady of the Hon. *Charles Herbert Sheffield*, Esq; of a Son.

DEATHS.

RIGHT Hon. *Charles* Earl of *Hopton*, Knt. of the *Thistle*, and one of the 16 Peers for *Scotland*.—Lady *Howard*, Wife of Sir *Hum. Howard*, Knt.—Rev. Dr. *Charles La Motte*, Rector of *Warkton* in *Northamptonshire*.—Hon. Mr. *Monkton*, third Son of the Lord *Galway*.—*Francis Whitworth*, Esq; Surveyor General of all his Majesty's Woods, and Memb. of Parl. for *Minehead*.—Sir *Rich. Eversard*, of *Effex*, Bart.—*Geo. Treby*, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for *Dartmouth*, and late one of the Commissioners of the Treasury.—*Geo. Arnold*, Esq; late Chief Clerk in the Secretary at War's Office.—Hon. Miss *Pulteney*, only Daughter of the Right Hon. *Wm. Pulteney*, Esq; aged about 14.—Rt. Hon. *Richard* Earl of *Cavan*, in *Ireland*.—*James Hernalt*, Esq; late Gentleman Usher to her Royal Highness the Princess *Amelia*.—*John Caswall*, Esq; late a Banker in *Lombard street*, and Memb. of Parl. for *Leominster*.—Sir *John Austen*, Bart. formerly Knt. of the Shire for *Middlesex*.—Capt. *Worth*, an eminent Commander in the *East-India Company's* Service.—Hon. Master *Windsor*, only Son of Lord *Windsor*.—*Rich. Freeman*, of *Battisford* in *Gloucestershire*, Esq; only Son of the Rt. Hon. *Rich. Freeman*, Esq; who died Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*. He has left an Estate of about 30000 l. per Annum, to his Nephew, eldest Son of *Walter Edwards* of *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, Esq.—Rev. Mr. *Peter-Henry de Gaujeac*, Minister of the French Chapel at *Wapping*: He was the last of those Protestant Ministers who left *France* upon the Revocation of the Edict of *Nantes*, in 1685.

INSCRIPTION ON MR. EMLYN'S Tomb.

(See our Mag. for 1741, p. 413.)
 Here lie the Remains of the Rev. Mr. THOMAS EMLYN, eminent for his great Piety and Learning, strong Parts and sound Judgment: Born at Stamford in Lincolnshire, May 27, 1663. He was Pastor to a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Dublin, which Office he discharg'd during eleven Years with great Faithfulness, Diligence, and Applause: But having maintain'd the supreme, unequal'd Majesty of the ONE God and Father of all, he was (to the Shame and Reproach of a Christian Country) persecuted even to Bonds and Imprisonment, and the Spoiling of his Goods: All which he endured with great Patience and Constancy, with such Firmness and Fortitude of Mind, as left no Room to doubt his Integrity: And in his Writings, supported that important Truth with such Strength of Reason and Clearness of Argument, as left no Room to make a Reply. At length, full of Days and ripe for Glory, he departed this Life in Peace, July 30, 1741, in joyful Hope of a blessed Resurrection to Eternal Life.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. Angell Chauncey, to the Living of Childsley in Cambridgeshire.—Mr. John Holcombe made Prebendary of Brecknock, and Mr. James Evans Prebendary of St. David's; both in the Room of Dr. Davies, deceased.—Mr. Taylor, to the Rectory of Elton in Northamptonshire.—Abr. Oke, D. D. to the Rectory of Long Melford in Suffolk; and Mr. John Allen, to the Vicarage of Study Camps, in his Room.—Dr. Bulkeley, to the Rectory of Chingford in Essex.—Mr. Edw. Place made Dean of Middleham in Yorkshire.—Will. Ashburnham, M. A. made Dean of Chichester in the Room of Dr. Hargraves, deceased.—Will. Gardner, M. A. presented to the Rectory of St. Olave's in Southwark.—John Browne, M. A. to the Rectory of St. John's Horslydown.—Mr. Christ. Wilson, to the Rectory of Coton in Cambridgeshire.—Mr. Tanner, Son to the Bishop of St. Asaph, to the Rectory of St. Edmund the King and St. Nicholas Acon, in Lombard-street.—Tho. Edwards, M. A. to the Vicarage of North Leverton in Nottinghamshire.—Sam. Holcombe, M. A. made a Prebendary of Worcester.—Mr. Rich. Cordukes, to the Rectory of St. Mary Bishopbill the Elder in Yorksb.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

LORD James Cavendish, Member of Parliament for Derby, made Auditor of the Revenues in Ireland.—Lieut. Duncomb, Commander of the Terror Bomb Ketch.—His Grace John Duke of Montagu made Master-General of the Ordnance, in the Room of his Grace the Duke of Argyll, who (as before observ'd) resign'd that and his other Employments, to which he had been restor'd but a few Days before.—Tho. Matthews, Esq; made Vice-Admiral of the Red, Edward Vernon, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the White, Nicholas Haddock, Esq; Vice of the Blue; Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knt. Rear-Admiral of the

Red, and Richard Lestock, Esq; Rear of the White.—Algernon Lord Percy, commonly called Earl of Hertford, only Son of the Duke of Somerset, who a little before had been put out of his Posts, as Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue, Governor of Minorca, &c. was made Col. of his Majesty's Royal Reg. of Horse Guards, in the Room of his Grace the Duke of Argyll, who resign'd; also Governor of Guernsey, &c. in the Room of the Marquis de Montandre, deceased.—Duke of Ancafter, Great Chamberlain of England, made Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln, &c.—Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster.—John Byng, Esq; Governor of Newfoundland.—Mr. Cornish, Chief Lieut. of the Litchfield, made Captain of Vice-Admiral Matthews's Ship the *Namur*, of 90 Guns.—Right Hon. Daniel Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, John Cockburne, Esq; and Archibald Hamilton, commonly called Lord Archibald Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Baltimore, Philip Cavendish, Esq; George Lee, Doctor of Laws, and John Morley Trevor, Esq; appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. And on the 13th Inst. they met for the first Time, and open'd their Commission.—Rt. Hon. John Earl of Stair appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces. And soon after he was made Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces.—Mr. Everard Sayer, of Doctors-Commons, appointed by the new Lords of the Admiralty, their Procurator General: And Dr. Strahan High Advocate.

New Members chosen, &c.

Edward Bacon, Esq; for Lynn in Norfolk, in the Room of the Earl of Orford.—Lord Viscount Duncannon, Son-in-Law to the Duke of Devonshire, for Derby, in the Room of Lord James Cavendish, who accepted a Place.—Periam, Esq; for Minehead in Somersetshire, in the Room of Francis Whiteworth, Esq; deceased.—Shirley, Esq; for Brackley in Northamptonshire, in the Room of Dr. Lee, one of the Lords of the Admiralty.—Robert Williams, Esq; for Montgomeryshire, in the Room of Sir Wathyn Williams Wynne, Bart. who made his Election for Denbighshire.—Richard Lydell and Thomas Foster, Esqrs. declar'd duly elected for Boffiney in Cornwall.—Richard Williams, Esq; Brother to Sir Wathyn Williams Wynne, Bart. for Flint.—Tho. Powell, Esq; for Cardiganshire.—Dr. Cotes, for Tamworth.

Members re-chosen, who had accepted of Places.

Sir John Rushcut, Bart. for Evesham.—Geo. Compton, Esq; for Northampton.—Sam. Sandys, Esq; for Worcester.—John Trevor, Esq; for Leices.—Admiral Cavendish, for Portsmouth.

An Error or two in our January Account, p. 50, to be thus corrected:

Capt. John Mofyn, Brother to Sir Thomas Mofyn, Bart. for Malton, in the Room of

Lord James Cavendish, jun. deceas'd.—Harry Conway, Esq; Brother to Lord Conway, for Higham Ferrers, in the Room of Henry Finch, Esq; who made his Election for Malton.—Lord Henry Beaucherk, for Tbetford, in the Room of Lord Augustus Fitzroy, deceas'd.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOHN Webber, of Barnstable, Malt-maker and Grocer.—Mark Firmin, late of Sudbury in Suffolk, Inn-holder.—Arthur Edmeston, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Merchant.—John Kitchen, late of St. Anne's Westminster, Grocer.—Joseph Gibbs, late of Amersham, Innkeeper.—Benj. Phillips, late of Carmarthen, Chapman.—Richard Benton the younger, of Oxford Road, Middlesex, Stable-keeper and Dealer in Horses.—George Grabam, of Ribblesgate in Cumberland, Victualler and Vintner.—John Darby, of Whitby in Essex, Bay-maker.—John Dawings, of London-Bridge, Haberdasher of Hats.—Wm. Sberman the elder, of Colchester, Bay-maker.—George Harrow, of Portsmouth, Mercer.—Harry Howe, late of Oxfordshire in Dorsetshire, Maltster.—John Pope, of Skillingesford in Dorsetshire, Cyder-Merchant.—Wm. Popelwell, of Richmond in Surrey, Inn-holder.—Nith. Bradford, of Exeter, Haberdasher of Hats.—Thomas Ward, late of Ludgate-Hill, Linen-draper.—Thomas Renison, late of Birmingham, Thread-maker.—William Wood, of Croft Lane, Yorkshire, Flax dresser.—Christ. Threlkeld, of Bristol, Bed Lace and Fringe-Weaver.—John Smith, of St. Paul's Church-yard, Victualler.—Gib. Hunt, of the Strand, Haberdasher of Hats and Linen-draper.—Nicholas Smith, of Puddle-Dock, near St. Paul's

Wharf, Sugar-baker.—John Bowra the younger, of Tonbridge in Kent, Dealer.—John Wibird, of Gunter-Lane, Silver-smith.—John Walker, late of York, Leather-seller.—Richard Croft, late of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, Vintner.—Dewall and Gentet, of Dartmouth, Merchants.—James Hutt, of St. Mary Newington, Surrey, Chapman.—John Stradwick, of the Parish of Slinford, Sussex, Grazier.—Joshua Wilcocks, of Aldermanbury, Merchant.—Samuel Sherard, late of Gravenburger, Salop, Cheesemonger.—Lucy Stradwick, of Watford in Hertfordshire, Draper.—Will. Porter, of Wandsworth, Builder.—John Henry de Morin, of Trogmorton street, Merchant.—Tho. Crew, of Queen street, Stocking-Trimmer.—J. Caswall, of London, Banker.—Joan Gattel, otherwise Gattel, of Ringwood in Hampshire, Mercer.—Roger Horne, late of Redbridge in Hampshire, Miller and Mealman.—Alex. McCullough, of Bristol, Linen-draper.—Nicholas Waldren, of Moreton Hampstead, Devon, Serge-maker.—Walter Robbham, of Pope's-Head Alley, Cornhill, Cutler.—Robert Long, late of Thames street, London, Dyer.—Edmund Chisball, of Golden-Square, London, Cornfactor.—Francis Etty, of Sutton in Berks, Bargemaster and Lighterman.—Gen. Braxton, of Froome Sellwood in Somersetshire, Clothier.—Joseph Judge, of Crooked-Lane, London, Broth-maker.—Thomas Yerbury, late of Bristol, Haberdasher of Hats.—Mary Dennis, of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, Linen-draper.—John Rea, of Fleet-street, Vintner.—Ravolin Hillman, of New Sarum, Mercer.—Edward Everard the younger, late of Great Leighs in Essex, Dealer in Corn.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	African 10
—Ann. 113 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	Royal Aff. 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 86
Bank 139	Lon. ditto 11
—Circ. 31 15	3 p. C. Ann. 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
M. Bank 113	Salt Talties $\frac{1}{8}$
India 158 $\frac{1}{2}$	Emp. Loan 65
—Bonds 31 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 41	Equiv. 112

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Bilbon 38
D. Sight 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Leghorn 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotter. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamb. 33 7	Venice 51
Paris 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Lisbon 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Bourdx. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Porto 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz 39	Antw. 35 7
Madrid 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dublin 11

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 26 27	Pease 24 26 6
Rye 19 21	H. Pease 21 23
Barley 17 18	H. Beans 20 22
Oats 10 13	B. Malt 21 22 6
Taras 23 27	P. Malt 23 24

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Feb. 23. to Mar. 23.

Christned	Males 561	1117
	Females 556	
Buried	Males 1284	2525
	Females 1241	
Died under 2 Years old		801
Between 2 and 5		282
5 and 10		87
10 and 20		70
20 and 30		280
30 and 40		266
40 and 50		258
50 and 60		210
60 and 70		147
70 and 80		131
80 and 90		62
90 and upwards		3
		2525

Hay 48 to 50 a Load.

AS

AS the Affairs of *Germany* are now the most interesting, we shall begin with the most important and authentick Accounts we have lately had from thence. The Queen of *Hungary* has now three Armies in the Field, one in *Bavaria*, commanded by Count *Khevenbüller*, one in *Bohemia*, commanded by the Duke of *Lorain* and Prince *Lobkowitz*, and an Army of *Hungarians* now assembling, and ready to fall into *Silesia*. Upon all Sides there has been continual Skirmishes, but nothing like a Battle since our last. *Khevenbüller's* Army has no Enemy in a Body to oppose them, and being Masters of all *Bavaria*, except a very few fortified Places, they are now posting themselves so as to intercept the *French* Reinforcements, that are marching from *France* to join the Army of the Allies in *Bohemia*.

Her Majesty's Army in *Bohemia*, said to consist of 28,000 Men, acts only upon the defensive, being inferior to the Army of the Allies, which is said to consist of 35,000, *French*, *Saxons* and *Prussians*; but as the latter are preparing to lay Siege to *Egra*, a City of Importance upon the River *Eger*, and as the Duke's Army will soon be reinforced by several Detachments upon their March to join him, it is thought a general Battle between those two Armies may soon ensue.

The *Hungarian* Army now assembling is, by our Accounts from *Vienna*, said to be 74,000 strong; and as this whole Army is designed to attack *Silesia*, where they will meet with a great many Friends among the Country People, it is thought the King of *Prussia* will be obliged to withdraw all his Forces from *Moravia* and *Bohemia*, in order to defend his own Dominions: Nay, by our last Accounts from *Hamburg*, he had already began to do so; but these are not much to be depended on. As the *Austrian* Hussars are continually beating up the Quarters of his *Prussian* Majesty's Troops in *Moravia*, a Party of them lately were very near laying hold of him; for they took one of his General Officers, and one of his Pages, and his Majesty himself would have shared the same Fate, if it had not been for the Fleetness of his Horse.

The present Court of *Vienna* seem to be fully sensible of the Advantage they may reap, by raising a Sort of Enthusiastick Spirit among the People, in favour of their Queen and the young Prince her Son. For this Purpose, her Majesty sent lately the following Letter to Count *Khevenbüller*, with her Picture, and that of the young Prince, finely done in Miniature, viz.

"You have now before your Eyes a Queen forsaken by all the World. What do you imagine must be the Destiny of this Infant? You cannot but perceive with what Confi-

dence your Sovereign commits to your Charge, as to that of a faithful Minister, all her Power, her Forces, and the whole Fate of her Kingdoms. Make use of this Confidence, great Hero, and faithful Vassal, so as not to be afraid of rendering an Account of your Conduct to God and Men: Let Justice be your Buckler, let Equity be the Rule of your Actions; but be inexorable to those, who have forfeited their Oaths and Allegiance. Tread in the Footsteps of the great Prince *Eugene*, of glorious Memory, your Predecessor and Master: Imitate his immortal Example. Assure yourself, that we and our Descendants shall for ever have for you and yours a grateful Remembrance. This we protest to you in the Name of every Thing that is dear to us; and we wish you continual Success."

Count *Khevenbüller* having read the above Letter at a full Table, every body present, fired by his Example, with Tears in their Eyes, swore to sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes to support the Honour of their Sovereign. The Pictures were afterwards exposed to the View of the Soldiers, most of whom shed Tears, and drew their Sabres, which they first kiss'd, and then the Pictures, to the Originals whereof they swore an inviolable Fidelity, with reiterated Cries of *Long live Maria Theresa*.

This Conduct shews the Wisdom of her *Hungarian* Majesty's Councils, and it seems to have the desired Effect; for Letters from *Berlin* say, the *Austrians* discover on all Occasions not Courage or Resolution, but Madness and Fury.

Besides these Armies in *Germany*, her *Hungarian* Majesty is now forming an Army in *Italy*, and his *Sardinian* Majesty having now openly declared in her Favour, a great Body of his Troops have entered the *Milanese*, and his *Sardinian* Majesty is preparing to set out for the Army, which, when assembled, will amount to above 30,000 Men, and is, 'tis said, to march directly into the Ecclesiastical State, to give Battle to the *Spaniards*. On the other hand, the *Spanish* Minister is, by an Order from his Court, retired from *Turin*, and the *French* are assembling a Body of 25,000 Men in *Dauphiny*, with which they threaten an Irruption into *Savoy*; but what is most surprising, a great Part of the third Convoy of Troops from *Spain*, consisting of 17 Transport Ships, without one Man of War to convoy them, is arrived at *Genoa*, without having met with the least Interruption from the *British* Squadrons or Men of War in the *Mediterranean*.

ERRATA. Page 107, Col. 2, Line 14, dele which. P. 109, C. 1, L. 43, for it read is. P. 121, C. 2, L. 22, dele be-

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

* 1. **POLLY**: An Opera; being the second Part of the Beggar's Opera. Written by Mr. Gay; beautifully printed, with the Musick to the Songs neatly engraven upon Copper-Plates. The 2d Edition. Printed for T. Astley, price 1s. 6d.

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4. Lady Mary. Printed for T. Cooper, price 6d.

5. An Ode on Sir Robert Walpole's being created Earl of Orford. Printed for T. Fulham, price 6d.

6. The Happy Coalition. Printed for J. Huggonson, price 6d.

7. The Power of Sleep. Printed for J. Roberts, price 6d.

8. Woman in Miniature. Printed for J. Huggonson, price 6d.

9. The virtuous Villager. Printed for F. Cogan. In 2 Vols. 12mo, price 6s.

HISTORICAL and POLITICAL.

10. A Collection of the State-Letters of the Rt. Hon. Roger Boyle, the first Earl of Orrery. Sold by C. Hitch, J. Stagg, &c. Folio, price 18s.

11. Letters of the Hon. Algernon Sidney. Printed for R. Dodsley, price 3s. few'd.

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